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## THE CHAIR IN THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

On golden thrones and chairs of state,
There are kings that trembling sit;
And to many a lofty seat men climb
Through favor, and power, and wit;
But the chair in the chimney corner
Is my seat of power and pride;
When I sit here, the purple I wear—
I'm king at my own fireside.

The judge sits high on his lofty bench,
And sorrow beside him waits;
He solemnly says the words of death;
As fast are the prison gates.
But I sit in the chimney corner,
In my chair so soft and wide,
And pass with a kiss the household faults—
I'm judge at my own fireside.

In the halls of trade and commerce,
There are seats for the shrewd and bold
That can manage a bank or railroad,
And turn what they touch to gold.
I'm president of my own affairs,
Vice president is my wife—
No "board" or "committee" manage me,
And I'm chairman, too, for life.

There are seats in the halls of learning,
And wisdom sits often there,
But even with learned professors
Their honor I seem to share;
For my boys have many a question
That "father" can best decide,
And I feel that I am "principal"
To the class at my own fireside.

So, my chair in the corner is better
Than the throne of king or lord,
Than the seat of judge or professor,
Than the "chair" at any "board,"
The hearthstone's its solid foundation,
'Tis girded all round by love,
Its portion is peace and contentment,
And the blessings of Heaven above.

## ART NOTES.

The Boston Art Museum is the richer by $100,000 this week, which has been opportunely left as a legacy by Mr. Harvey D. Parker. The museum was very short of funds, and has not been very liberally supported either by money or contributions to its galleries, so that this gift, following so closely upon the presentation of Le Rolle's large painting, is the more acceptable.

Mr. Gaugengigl is now exhibiting his last painting at Mr. Lowell's gallery in Boston. It is, as is the case with most of his works, in striking contrast to that of the impressionist school, careful as a study and essentially accurate in every detail. The story that the picture tells has in it the elements of pathos. An officer, in one of the unpleasant positions incident to a campaign, is represented seated, with his plumed hat at his feet, while he contemplates with dismay the torn shirt, which is evidently the only one left to him, and which it is too evident is utterly unfit to wear. The nude bust is exceedingly well painted, but the picture, as a whole, is open to the criticism of being cold in color, and not as sympathetic as it might be in execution.

In these days of rapid action the hero of one decade is scarcely remembered by the next, and it is always a gratification when some effort is made to keep up public interest in a noble career. It is for this reason that we learn with pleasure that a statue of Garibaldi is to be erected in Turin, in which the hero of liberty will be represented standing on the summit of a rock at Caprera gazing in the direction of distant Italy. On the pedestal stands a female figure with a star on her forehead, and at her feet a majestic lion, emblematic of Garibaldi's great strength.

"The divinity that hedges about a queen" seems a little curious to Republicans. A short time since an American lady hearing that Queen Victoria had expressed a wish for a good portrait of Garfield, copied one in fine pen and ink drawing, and sent it as a gift to royalty, but somewhat to her surprise it was returned to her, it not being permitted for the Queen of England to receive presents from the citizens of a foreign country. Very few, probably, of the many gifts sent her from her own people, really reach her, but she has never made any objection to receiving money left her by will, and there have been several instances of such disinterested legacies upon the part of her loyal subjects.

Mr. Frank Fowler, of New York, has been exhibiting in his studio a portrait of Mme. Modjeska upon which he has been engaged all the winter. The portrait is much liked by the actress herself. She is represented in her costume as Rosalind in the first act of "As You Like It," and the figure is nearly half length and life size. The back of the head is half turned to the spectators, and the face is seen in profile against a white background, relieved by the faint color of a brocaded design. The hands are not seen, but a large white fan is evidently upheld by them. The costume is of very pale sea green silk plush, so light as in parts to appear almost white, and the close fitting sleeves are puffed at the shoulder. The beautiful curves of the neck and shoulders are clearly seen in the low cut bodice, and the modelling and delicacy of the flesh are particularly worthy of notice. The hair, which curls low over the forehead, is gathered into a simple knot at the back of the head, and leaves the shape of the head fully defined.

There is a fashion in screens as well as in everything else, and the present style for summer houses is to have those in the upper rooms covered in the same material as the furniture, which is generally a pretty light patterned cretonne, or French chintz. Some of these screens, with their fluted puffings, recall those of the olden time, such as may be seen in the state rooms of European palaces, with frames of inlaid ebony, but in those days, chintz was the novelty of the time, and as expensive as damask now. Fortunately expense is no longer a necessary element of decoration, and the inexpensive parlor screen may be as decorative as that which costs its weight in dollars—may, in fact, be made of muslin, chintz, or as is often the case, of matting painted with some charming design in oils, and mounted in plain pine frame ebonized.

The artists' season in the country has begun, and there seems to be but one drawback to their perfect happiness, judging from the report of one of Prang's special artists, who writes from Concord, Mass.: "Heaven itself cannot excel this spot in beauty; but what is heaven without her? No wonder the town has not grown in two hundred years—for—lager is unknown."

The Trustees of the Hallgarten prize fund of $5,000, for the benefit of deserving students in the National Academy Schools, have held a joint meeting with the trustees of the Harper competition prize fund, and the body has passed the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the trustees of the Harper and of the Hallgarten funds agree to combine the interest accruing from their respective funds for two years, the same to be applied to the sending of a deserving art student abroad, and resolved furthermore, that the method of choosing the jury to select the holder of the scholarship shall be by artists' suffrage. It was decided that the first scholarship should be competed for next December. The terms of the competition and the members of jury are to be made public at some date before that time.

There are nearly 300 illustrations in the illustrated catalogue of the Paris *Salon*, which are rather more interesting, perhaps, than usual, including as they do a smaller proportion than usual of pictures for which the American public, at least, has never learned to care. Of Parisian medities, parading an all sorts of pretexts, allegorical and classical, there are comparatively few, while of pictures healthy in sentiment and pure in tone, there is an encouragingly large number. The number of Americans exhibiting is very large. Nothing illustrates more fully the ascendency which French art enjoys at present than the publication of this catalogue by an American firm. Nobody cares anything about the Royal Academy, nor about the great exhibitions in any other European capital, but everybody wants to see the catalogue of the *Salon*.

## HOW SWISS BABIES LIVE.

I fancy that an English baby, if he could express his thoughts, would decidedly object to be placed in the small narrow box in which babies are carried in Switzerland, and would rebel against the bands of ribbons which are tightly wound around it and him. The Swiss baby has, of course, no such refractory feelings. Probaby he knows that there is a good reason for being wedged in so closely, and bound so firmly, and submits without a murmur. The origin of the custom is this: In the spring of the year the inhabitants of the villages and hamlets shut up their cottages, and driving their cattle before them, ascend the mountains and live in their chalets during the summer months. They do not stay in one chalet all the time, but when the pasturage becomes poor, ascend to another, changing their abode perhaps eight or nine times in the course of the season. The scanty furniture of the different chalets remains in them from year to year, as they have but to bring the implements they require for the making of their butter and cheese. These the father carries, the elder children helping him; the little children run by his side, and the mother lifts the cradle with the baby in it on her head, fastens the milk pail and the family umbrella on her shoulders and taking her knitting in her hand, works away industriously at a pair of coarse worsted gaiters for Seppi, or a neckerchief for Kathi, as she ascends the mountain. What would the poor mother do if she had to hoist an English cradle on her head, and ascend the steep mountain with it?

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK.—Flowers may be kept very fresh over night if they are excluded entirely from the air. To do this, wet them thoroughly, put in a damp box, and cover with wet raw cotton or a wet newspaper, then place in a cool spot.

When one has had a fever and the hair is falling off, take a teacup of sage, steep it in a quart of soft water, strain it off into a tight bottle. Sponge the head with the tea frequently, wetting the roots of the hair.

One of the best ways to cure a sore throat is as follows: Wring a cloth out of salt and cold water, and keeping it quite wet bind tightly about the neck. Cover this with a dry cloth. It is best to use this remedy in the night.

The unpleasant odor left in the breath after eating onions, is entirely removed by a cup of strong coffee.

Flowers kept in a room should be watered with tepid water. Very cold water is apt to freeze the roots.

Cream cures sunburn on some complexions, lemon juice is best on others, and cold water suits still others best.

Paint spots may be removed from any kind of clothing by saturating with equal parts of turpentine and spirits of ammonia.

If you wish to pour boiling hot liquid into a glass jar or tumbler, it can be done safely by putting a spoon in the dish before you pour.

Ivory that has become yellow may be restored to its original whiteness by bleaching in binoxide of hydrogen. The ivory should be exposed to strong sunlight under a glass covering.

WEAPONS OF THE SOUDANESE.—Harry Menges, who should be an authority, sends the *Cologne Gazette* a dissertation from Aden on the various weapons employed in the Soudan. Both kinds of spears are thrusting weapons, not javelins, and rarely used as such. That of the maritime tribes, who composed Osman Digma's forces, is about six feet long. In the districts around Kordofan it gives way to a long lance, nearly three times the length. But of course the two-handed sword, which is often the heirloom of generations, is most universal arm. Herr Menges, it is pleasant to find, believes in the comfortable tradition that several of these have been handed down from the Crusading times, which undoubtedly supplied the model. But the majority of the blades unquestionably are exported from Solingen, famous for ways considered proof against spear thrusts, and therefore certainly against the quick snatch-and-recovery now in vogue with the bayonets, instead of the lunge home.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

## AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

WHEREIN A DOANE TAKES PART.

When the English army was in possession of Philadelphia, in 1777, under Lord Howe, the situation of the American residents was in many particulars exceedingly distressing. They were exposed to insult and oppression; compelled to submit to the laws and contribute to the support of a power which they hated. The common necessaries of life were scarce, and to obtain the indispensable article of flour they were obliged to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles. And even to do this every person was required to obtain a pass, which frequently for frivolous and capricious reasons was denied. Guards were stationed along Vine street from the Delaware river to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these, through the woods extending as far as Frankford, were stationed the picket guards—thus rendering it almost impossible to reach the Bristol mills without the requisite pass.

The American forces at this period were at Valley Forge, suffering from cold and hunger, while their enemies, the British, were comfortably housed in Philadelphia, occupied with feastings, balls and amusements. A poor woman with six children, whose husband was in the American army at Valley Forge, had made frequent applications for a pass to the mills, and for some reason was refused. Rendered desperate by disappointment, she determined to attempt the journey without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol unmolested.

There were six brothers in the vicinity of Philadelphia by the name of Doane, noted for many acts of daring, strength, and sometimes ferocity. Unfortunately they were not good soldiers, but marauders who made war on their own account, on whom they pleased, but were usually partial to the Americans. These men had become the terror of the British, and a great many efforts had been made to capture them. The British looked upon them as little better than robbers, and while we must admit that it would have been more honorable for them to have entered the army and served their country in the regular way, the story we are going to tell will prove that they were not the cruel, bloody, fiendish fellows which their enemies were in the habit of describing them to be. Indeed, they were always favorites with the Americans; they sometimes obtained for them very valuable information about the movements of the enemy, and they carried messages to and fro between the soldiers and their friends.

The poor woman we have mentioned had procured her flour and was hastening back with a light heart to her children. She had passed the picket guards at Frankford, and was just entering the woods a little this side, when a tall man stepped from behind a tree and put a letter in her hand. You may imagine her delight when she saw that it was from her husband in the American army.

"Your husband," said the man, "is well, and requested me to say that he hoped in a short time to be with you. Money is a scarce article with the American soldiers, madam, but on account of your husband's partiality for the cause of liberty, I am willing to be his banker. My means are sufficient, so do not be surprised at what I offer you." As he spoke he handed her a piece of money.

"You say," replied the woman, "that my husband will see me shortly. How do you know that? How, indeed, do you know who I am?"

"Hush!" said he in reply. "We are now approaching the British guard. Let me merely say that the American chief has a plan afoot which will expel these British miscreants and make Philadelphia ours. But hark! take the road to the left—and farewell."

With the word the stranger disappeared, and the woman resumed her cautious way to the city. She had just reached Vine street, when the awful word "Halt!" struck her to the soul. A sentinel stood before her demanding her pass.

"I have none, sir," exclaimed she in great fright, "my children are—"

"A curse upon the rebel crew," was the brutal reply. "This flour is mine. Off, woman! and die if you choose, with your babes."

A groan was the poor woman's only answer. The ruffian was about departing, when a figure approached, very humble in its manner, and in a suppliant voice begged the man to restore the woman her flour.

"Fool!" exclaimed the guard, "who are you? If you interfere I'll send you to the guard-house."

"But just think of the distance this poor woman has walked, the weight of the bag, and don't deprive her of food for her family."

"Go, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give the woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then you shall!" was the reply; and the speaker, who was no other than the man who had met the woman in the wood, and one of the terrible Doane's, seized the guard by the throat and hurled him with the greatest ease to the ground.

"Run," said he to the woman, "run, secure your flour; pass Vine street, and you are safe."

The woman rapidly obeyed these directions. The guard made an attempt to rise, but the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead—which showed how ferocious he could be, notwithstanding his charity and feeling for the poor woman. In an instant the guard were rushing toward the stranger. Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer pursued by hounds. "Shoot him down!" was echoed from lip to lip; but soon escaping to the cover of the woods, he for a time eluded their search. His horse was concealed among the bushes. He flew to its place of concealment, and springing into the saddle galloped rapidly down to the Delaware, where a boat was in readiness for him. His only chance of escape was to get to the opposite shore of the river. But as he reached the bank he suddenly found himself surrounded by fifty exasperated soldiers. One sprang from behind a tree and demanded his surrender; but a ball from Doane's pistol laid him in the dust. His position was now desperate; there was no hope of being able to reach his boat, and he resolved therefore to attempt to swim his animal across the stream. He was pursued down to the bank, the bullets whistling around him, and ere he reached half the distance to the opposite shore twenty armed boats were in hot pursuit. The tide was running down swiftly, and when he reached the Jersey shore he was directly opposite the city. The enemy were near, and every few moments a bullet came whistling by his head, but the intrepid adventurer could not forego his opportunity for revenge. He took out a pistol, and with steady aim fired at the first boat; a man fell over the side and sank to rise no more. In another instant Doane had disappeared into the woods, and was safe from pursuit.

It is a pity that so much courage and daring had not always been employed in honorable warfare, for it must be confessed that all the brothers Doane were not much better than highwaymen. But this act of charity and kindness to the old woman proves that they were capable of noble deeds; and it is known that they served the American cause in many ways. We suppose that they thought it perfectly right to make war upon the enemy in any way they pleased.

## MILK AND WATER.

Some years ago *Punch* had a picture of a householder going to the door with a pitcher in each hand to receive his milk. The milkman asks what the second pitcher is for, whereupon he meekly requests that the milk be put in one and the water in the other, so that he can mix them to suit himself. It appears from a recent report that some milk dealers have candidly confessed at Albany that they undertake the mixing themselves, but they appear to think that so long as they adulterate their milk with water alone nobody has any just ground for complaint. In defence they say that their customers insist on having milk cheap, and so they meet the demand for low prices by selling water at the same price as milk. Unfortunately, the adulteration of milk, even with water alone, is not a laughing matter. The water may and probably does make all the difference between nutrition and innutrition, so far as the scores of thousands of children are concerned, whose chief food this is.

If bakers were habitually to adulterate their flour with gypsum or some other non-alimentary substance, so as to deprive the bread of fifty per cent. of its nutriment, there would be no doubt entertained as to the criminal nature of the fraud. But though it is certain the bills of infant mortality are constantly increased by the difficulty of obtaining pure and wholesome milk, there is a disposition on the part of dealers to regard this kind of adulteration as almost legitimate.

No measures are too strong, however, to convince such persons of their mistake, for there is no article of general consumption the importance of purity in which is greater than in milk. It may be that adulteration with water is not so bad as the doctoring with calves' brains and the long list of nastinesses which at various times have been employed for this purpose; but adulteration with water destroys the chief value of the milk as food, and, therefore, is as illegitimate as any other fraud. Water, however, can always be detected in milk by the use of the lactometer, and, therefore, even if such milk escapes the vigilance of the inspectors, the consumer can, at a slight expense and trouble, always protect himself against this form of adulteration. But no watered milk ought to pass, neither can it if the most ordinary care is exercised, and if such milk is habitually sold the fact indicates that due vigilance has not been employed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DUTCH BABIES.—When the children of a family are told that they have a new brother or sister, they are not always willing to welcome it as they should. The youngest especially, who has been "baby" hitherto, feels rather aggrieved and considers the new comer in the light of an usurper who deserves to be pinched rather than kissed. Now, the good parents of Holland, who are very fond of their children, and try to spare them all unnecessary pain, have hit upon an excellent plan to make baby welcome. As he lies in his cradle, which is like the English one, they fill his little arms with trumpet-shaped bags brimful of comfits, and these are distributed among the children as baby's presents. Baby continues to present these tiny comfits—which the children eat on their bread and butter, and are very fond of—for the space of six weeks, when he is supposed to have established his right to exist. Babies are dressed very much as in England, except that in some cases an old custom is adhered to of wrapping up their heads in three caps, one of cambric, another of silk, and the third of lace. The christening always takes place on a Sunday, and after the christening there is a grand dinner, to which all the relations are invited.—*Little Folk's Magazine.*

CONFIRMATION A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—C. Moor, of Grimsby, writes in *Notes and Queries*: I am told that in the villages near here confirmation is considered a safe cure for rheumatism, and that, consequently, old persons are in the habit of presenting themselves to the bishop from time to time, as often as they can get an opportunity, to receive the rite. The following story was told me lately as a fact, though I cannot be responsible for its absolute truth. The present Bishop of Lincoln, knowing of this belief, was on one occasion almost convinced that he had already lately confirmed a certain old man who presented himself among the candidates, and therefore he sent Archdeacon K. to ask him. The archdeacon went up to him saying, "Have you been confirmed before?" but the man was deaf, so he had to repeat his question, adding, "The Bishop thinks he has confirmed you before." But the old man was, or pretended to be, still unable to hear, so the archdeacon spoke again, in a louder tone, "The Bishop feels sure he has confirmed you before." Then the old man, hearing at last, and being perhaps a little nettled, replied gruffly, "Tell un he's a lee'er," with which unique answer the archdeacon was forced to be content.

Freedom of men from the fetters of capital; freedom of women from the fetters of men; freedom of all from the fetters of ignorance, bigotry and prejudice, the great engine of human enslavement. There is not an actual fetter in this world that does not find an apology for its existence in the mental fetters from which it sprung. No man or woman is enslaved in body who is not correspondently enslaved in mind. Neither will the removal of the physical obstructions liberate such a one. If freedom could be established within, it would soon be actualized without. As the spiritual is stronger than the physical, so is it that the person who touches that point in development where he scorns a fetter has also touched the point where actual fetters are ready to fall from him.—*Helen Wilman*

## THE WIFE OF JOHN A. LOGAN.

THE CAREER OF A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

A few friends in conversation several evenings ago with Mrs. Logan, the wife of the Republican nominee for Vice President, referred to the increased labor which the General's nomination would impose upon her. This estimable lady modestly replied: "A great deal has been said at different times about the assistance I render to the General in the performance of his public duties. I aid him by relieving him of many details, but it is not right to say that I write his speeches, because it is not correct. I take charge of his correspondence, and I do this because the General is very conscientious. I read all his letters and lay all their contents before him. Most public men are at the mercy of their private secretaries, who do not have their interests at heart and who often abuse the confidence reposed in them.

"Every correspondent making a reasonable request is entitled to some sort of a response. The General has never deceived anyone, because he has known the contents of all his correspondence. I have also done much copying and have marked authorities on various subjects upon which he proposed to speak. I belong to that class of American women who feel that the glory of their husbands is their glory. I chose rather to shine in the reflected light of my husband than to put myself forward. It has always been my sole ambition to be a good and useful wife and a true mother. I have been the companion of my husband and I think this is the sole ambition of the great mass of American women, as it should be."

The conversation then turned upon a few of the details of this remarkable woman's life. This simple narrative presents many lessons which the younger generations of American women might apply with profit to themselves and the happiness of the world at large. We do not think it a violation of the confidences of a private conversation to give them the benefit of the example of this true type of American womanhood. The American ancestry of Mrs. Logan goes back to a sturdy Irish settler of Virginia and a French pioneer of Louisiana. Her great-grandfather, Robert Cunningham, of Virginia, was a soldier of the war for Independence, after which he removed to Tennessee, thence to Alabama and thence to Illinois, when still a Territory, and there manumitted his slaves. Her father, Captain John M. Cunningham, served in the fierce Black Hawk war. He was a member of the Legislature of Illinois in 1845 and '46 and served in the Mexican war. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth Fontaine, of a distinguished family of that name which had arrived in Louisiana during the French occupancy of that country and had thence journeyed up the Mississippi river and settled in Missouri. It was here that John Cunningham met his bride and it was near the present village of Sturgeon, then known as Petersburg, in Boone county, Mo., that Mary Summerson Logan was born, on August 15, 1838. When she was one year old her parents removed to Illinois and settled at Marion, in Williamson county. It was here that the mother and her oldest daughter, then but nine years old, shared the dangers of a frontier home and the cares and solicitude of a growing family, when the husband and father went forth to fight the battles of his country upon the parched plains of Mexico and braved the trials and privations of a miner's life in the Sierras of California.

This courageous and dutiful little girl relieved her mother, who was not strong, of most of the household work, and still found time to attend the primitive school of the neighborhood and train herself in useful needlework.

The father felt a just pride in his eldest daughter. The assistance which she had rendered her mother during his long absence in Mexico and California had even more closely endeared her to his heart, and her love of study had prompted him to give part of his income to her proper education. Accordingly, in 1853 the daughter was sent to the Convent of St. Vincent, near Morganfield, Ky., a branch of the Nazareth Institute, the oldest institution of the kind in the country. This was the nearest educational establishment of sufficient advancement in the higher branches of knowledge. The young lady was reared a Baptist, after her marriage she joined the Methodist Church, the church of the Logan family.

Having graduated in 1855, Miss Cunningham returned to her father's home at Shawneetown. In her younger days, when a mere child, she had aided her father as sheriff of the county, Clerk of the Court and Register of the Land office in preparing his papers. Those were not the days of blank forms for legal documents. Accordingly the father depended upon the daughter to make copies for him. While Mary Cunningham was thus aiding her father in his official duties John A. Logan was Prosecuting Attorney of the district. He had known Father Cunningham and was his warm friend. He had known the daughter as a little girl. In 1855 they were married and at once went to the young attorney's home at Benton, Franklin county. The bride was sixteen years of age, but her young life had already been one of usefulness to her mother and of great service to her father.

The young wife immediately installed herself in the place of companion and helpmeet to her husband. She accompanied him on all his professional journeys, an undertaking in those days of wildernesses and no roads, often requiring great endurance and privation. In 1856 the devoted wife saw her husband triumphantly elected a member of the Legislature, and in the famous Douglass and Lincoln Senatorial contest he was elected as a Douglass Democrat to Congress. In all these hard fought political campaigns the noble wife went with her husband, assisting in much of his work of correspondence and copying, and frequently receiving his friends and conferring with them on the details of the campaign. When Mr. Logan came to Congress as a Representative Mrs. Logan came with him. She remained with him in Washington until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he resigned his seat in Congress to return to Illinois to go into the service of his country.

The war having commenced and Mr. Logan having raised and been assigned to the command of the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers, Mrs. Logan, with her only living child, then three years old (now Mrs. Tucker), returned to her father's home at Marion. The Illinois troops having been ordered into camp at Cairo Mrs. Logan joined her husband there. During the fierce battle of Belmont Mrs. Logan heard the booming of the guns across the turgid flood of the Mississippi. In the midst of painful and anxious suspense for the safety of her own, of whom she felt that he was in the thickest of the conflict, she gave a helping hand to the care of the wounded and suffering soldiers as they were brought back from that bloody field.

When the army entered upon the Tennessee river campaign Mrs. Logan again returned to her home, but was soon shocked by the news from Donalnson that her husband had fallen at the head of his charging columns, dangerously wounded. She hastened to the scene to care for her husband. For days it was a struggle between life and death.

At Memphis, in the winter of 1862-3, Mrs. Logan again joined her husband, now a general, and remained there until he led his troops in the campaign which ended in the surrender of Vicksburg.

During this time and to the end of the war Mrs. Logan remained at Carbondale, where, out of the General's salary, they had bought an unpretentious home. Upon his return from the war General Logan was nominated by acclamation for Congressman-at-Large. After his election Mrs. Logan returned to Washington and has been one of the prominent figures in Washington society ever since.

The arduous work of the approaching campaign will find Mrs. Logan again exerting all her genius for the success of her husband and with that the success of the Republican ticket. The mass of correspondence pouring in from day to day she dispatches with her own hands and the aid of a stenographer. She also lends her presence to the numerous visits of congratulation from committees and individuals from all parts of the country. The most zealous person for the ticket in Washington and also one of the persons who will work most earnestly for its success will be Mrs. John A. Logan.—*Washington Correspondence of Philadelphia Times.*

## COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

In the Ukraine (Russia) the women court more generally than the men.

When a young woman falls in love with a man she is not in the least ashamed to go to his father's house and reveal her passion in the most tender and pathetic manner, and to promise the most submissive obedience if he will accept her as a wife.

Should the insensible man pretend any excuse, she tells him she is resolved never to go out of the house till he gives his consent, and, accordingly, taking up her lodgings, remains there.

If he still obstinately refuses her, his case becomes exceedingly distressing.

The church is commonly on her side, and to turn her out would provoke her kindred to revenge her honor, so that he has no method left but to betake himself to flight until she is otherwise disposed of.

If timid lovers, who are afraid to tell the story of their love, could only have some device like the one that prevails at the Cape of Good Hope, courting would indeed be easy.

There is a very singular custom among the farmers—how to get a wife.

If you desire to get married there, you should first make inquiry whether the lady you love has a horse; if so, you must ask her whether she has a horse for sale.

If she says no, then you had better quit the house at once—she does not like you.

But if, on the contrary, she says yes, it is a good sign, but she will ask you a very high price.

If the amount named is paid on the spot, the engagement is concluded as fully as if the marriage was consummated by the parson.

On one occasion, in Thibet, a gentleman traveling towards India by a route comparatively unknown, was surprised by finding himself married unawares.

He had reached a grove where, almost silently, he was surrounded by a group of girls, and, according to him, the whole scene was so arcadian, and the romantic effect so irresistible, that, though struck by the remarkable absence of the male sex, he gave himself up to the influences of the situation and waited with languid curiosity for the denouement of this pleasant little adventure.

He smoked with the girls and shared their meals, and afterwards they dragged in a young girl of sixteen, attired in a silk dress, seated her by his side, and then commenced dancing around the pair.

He could not make it out until the servant explained that according to one of the customs of Thibet, he had, without knowing it, allowed himself to be married.

He at first wished to resist, pleading English customs, but the tribes among whom he was would accept no explanation, and he was compelled to take the girl with him. He intended to take her to Calcutta and hand her over to the Catholic sisters, but fortunately for him Lotzung, his bride, had an uncle in some distant part of the country, who took her off his hands, much to his relief.

The marriage ceremony in the Middle or Dark Ages was very simple.

It was called a hand-fastening.

The couple pledged themselves to constancy by taking each other's hands in the presence of friends.

The marriage custom among the Navajoe Indians, a tribe who for centuries have wandered over the vast extent of country lying between the waters of the Rio Grande and the Colorado of the West, is peculiar and simple.

If consists in taking a waterproof basket and filling it with food; then the man and woman sit upon opposite sides of it and partake of its contents.

This act makes them husband and wife. The groom then presents the bride's father with a number of horses, and the wife takes the husband to her home.

The following is an extract from an act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the reign of Queen Margaret about the year 1288; it must have been delightful for the girls:

"It is stated and ordained that during the reine of her maist blessed majesty, ilk maiden ladye baith high and lowe estait shall hae liberty to bespeake ye man she likes.

"Albeit, gif he refuses to tak her to be his wife, he shall be mulct in ye sum of one hundred puns, or less, as his estaite may be, except and always gif he can make it appear that he is betrothit to ane ither woman, that then he shall be free."

Foreigners own 20,647,000 acres of land in this country, almost wholly in the west and southwest.

## THE CZAR'S LOVE ADVENTURE.

The father of Peter the Great, Alexis Michaelowitz, was one of the most popular Czars Russia ever had, and he would have been one of the greatest if his brilliant son had not eclipsed him.

Like many other crowned heads we have read about, Alexis was wont to dress in a plain civilian's garb or a common soldier's uniform, and move among his subjects, thus finding out their likes and dislikes, their wrongs and grievances; and very frequently the monarch's ukases were the result of the private's experience among the people.

Not far from Moscow lived a poor nobleman named Matwies, who often received visits from the Czar in his various disguises. Although Matwies recognized the Czar every time, he was always careful to treat him according to his disguise, so that other members of his family were entirely ignorant as to the real character of the visitor.

One day the Czar visited Matwies dressed as a Captain of the Guards. While conversing together, a young lady entered the room where they were, but immediately retreated when she found it occupied. Alexis saw enough of her to notice that she was beautiful.

"Who is this young lady, Matwies?" he asked, after she had closed the door. "I never saw her here."

"That is Nathalie Narajchkin, a distant relative from the country. She is poor, but amiable, and is an apt pupil. I have adopted her in my family, and love her as my own."

"Well," answered the Czar, "take good care of her, and teach her well, and I will find her a husband and give her a wedding present. Does she know me?"

"She does not, sir. She never goes out. She never saw you."

"Introduce me to her as a simple Captain, and do not let her know who I am."

At dinner the Czar met Nathalie and found a very intelligent and highly interesting maiden, so much so that he fell desperately in love with her, and the great Czar of all the Russias was conquered by a modest girl.

From that day the Czar came more frequently than ever before, and being handsome and gallant, it was but a short time before Nathalie found herself longing for the visits of the Captain. Although no declaration was made, yet she was not blind to the Captain's devotion to her.

Matwies, however, saw with alarm their growing attachment to each other, as he was aware of the fact that the Czar was about to choose a wife from among the most handsome noblewomen of the Empire, and he feared that his acquaintance with Nathalie would end ignominiously.

On the day before the one appointed by the Czar to choose his Czarina, he once more came to Matwies as Captain.

"Matwies," he said, "you know that tomorrow I shall make a choice from the ladies of the Kremlin as to who shall share my throne with me. I desire Nathalie to be present and choose for herself a husband from among my courtiers, and whoever the fortunate man will be I shall rapidly promote him."

"Your will shall be obeyed, sire," answered Matwies.

"Well, then, remember that for twenty-four more hours I am the Captain to Nathalie."

On the evening of the long expected day the entire city was illuminated, and the palace and the Kremlin were gorgeously decorated, while the brilliant lights threw their beams far across its surroundings. Inside all was gayety, but with the handsomely attired ladies it was anxiety. Who should be the happy one? And they all rivaled each other in the splendor of dress and sweetness of manners. One, however, was more confident of success than all the others, and that was the handsome but haughty Elizabeth, who was considered to be the belle of Moscow.

As the Czar had been wont to mingle with these ladies occasionally in various *incognitos*, while one of his courtiers was representing him, none of the ladies knew whether the Czar was present or not. Adding to this that the gentlemen were all masked, it is easily seen that the ladies were all very anxious for the time to approach when the Czar should command the masks to be lifted.

Way back in the corner with Matwies, sat the humble Nathalie, with a plain dress and not a diamond to adorn her beauty.

She thoroughly enjoyed this to her so novel a scene. Suddenly she recognized among the masks her lover, by his Captain's uniform. As soon as the Captain's wandering eyes found what they looked for half-hid in a corner, he came to her. She asked him whether or no the Czar had made his choice yet.

"No, not yet," answered the Captain. "But come with me, and I will bring you nearer to the monarch, and who knows but what he might choose you, when he sees you."

"Oh, no!" says Nathalie. "I do not desire a crown, and how can I compete with so much beauty? Moreover," she adds, looking archly at his eyes as they shine through his mask, "I am happy enough now."

"You are very modest, Nathalie. Remember you may add to the happiness of your Czar!"

"I do not desire to be a Czarina. Please do not insist any longer," she answered, rather reproachfully.

Alexis saw that the only woman he cared for loved him also.

Going a few steps away from her, he commands: "Lift your masks!"

A deep silence pervaded the room, and every eye rested on the Czar. The ladies trembled with fear and expectation, while the nobleman were curiously waiting to see to whom the honor should fall.

The Czar took his crown, and placing it on the head of the modest Nathalie, says:

"Noblemen, see your Czarina!"

The masked gentleman with whom the haughty Elizabeth had been promenading, and whom she felt sure to be the Czar, was the Court jester.

Don't judge a man by the clothes he wears; God made one and the tailor the other. Don't judge him by his family, for Cain belonged to a good family. Don't judge a man by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed. Don't judge a man by the house he lives in, for lizard and rat often inhabit the grander structure. When a man dies, they who survive him ask what property he has left behind; the angel who bends over the dying man asks what good deeds he has sent before him.

Always eat salt with nuts. It renders them easy to digest.

## A MASQUERADE IN THE TIME OF GEORGE II.

The scene is at Ranelagh, upon the occasion of one of the numerous masquerades that Walpole describes as taking place there. For though, in the March of this year, Frederick, Prince of Wales, had died, leaving those eight children, of whom the eldest was to come to his grandfather's throne as George III., masquerades and assembles were in nowise stopped in the capital. In the month of May "there was," says Walpole, "what was called a masquerade in the Venetian manner at Ranelagh; it had nothing Venetian in it, but was by far the best understood and the prettiest spectacle I ever saw, nothing in a fairy tale ever surpassed it. One of the proprietors, who is a German, and belongs to the court, got my Lady Yarmouth" (Sophia de Walmoden, the King's mistress) "to persuade the King to order it. It began at three o'clock, and, about five, people of fashion began to go.

"When you entered you found the whole garden filled with masks, and spread with tents. In one quarter was a May pole dressed with garlands (for it was in the month of May). People danced round it to a tabor, pipe and rustic music, all masked, as were all the various bands of music that were disposed in various parts of the garden—some like huntsmen with French horns, some like peasants, and a troop of Harlequins and Scaramouches in the little open temple on the mount. On the canal was a sort of gondola, adorned with flags and streamers and filled with music, rowing about. All round the outside of the amphitheatre were shops filled with Dresden china, japan, etc., and all the shop keepers in mask. The amphitheatre was illuminated, and in the middle was a circular bower, composed of all kinds of firs in tubs, from twenty to thirty feet high, under them orange trees with small lamps in each orange, and below them all sorts of the finest auriculas in pots, and festoons of natural flowers hanging from tree to tree. There were booths for tea and wine, gaming tables and dancing, and about two thousand persons. The King was well disguised in an old fashioned English habit, and much pleased with somebody who desired him to hold their cups as they were drinking tea. The Duke of Cumberland had a dress of the same kind, but was so immensely corpulent that he looked like Cacologo, the drunken Captain, in *Rule a Wife*. The Duchess of Richmond was a Lady Mayoress in the time of James I.; and Lord Delaware, Queen Elizabeth's porter, from a picture in the guard chamber at Kensington; they were admirable masks. Lord Rockford, Miss Evelyn, pretty Miss Bishop" (described on another occasion as one of Sir Cecil Bishop's crowd of beauty daughters), "Lady Stafford, and Mrs. Pitt were in vast beauty—particularly the latter, who had a red veil, which made her look gloriously handsome. Mr. Conway was Don Quixote, and the finest figure I ever saw. Miss Chudleigh, the King's favorite maid of honor, was Iphigenia, but her dress was so remarkable that the maids of honor (though not of maids the strictest) would not speak to her." How gay the scene is! Where folks are not strictly in fancy costume, but have only donned the mask to obtain an admission, gay flowered sacques abound looped over bright petticoats, and worn over the enormous hoops that were still in fashion this year, and which it required all the skill of a navigator to pilot safely about in the crowd. The women's shoulders rise bare out of the smooth edge of the low bodies, hemmed perhaps with pearls, but unfinished by lace or ruffle. Where the sacques are not worn the full brocade skirts are trimmed with wide face flounces that repeat themselves in enormous frills at the elbows, and beneath the point of the long stiff bodice which Walpole deplores coming into fashion in 1745, a costly lace apron falls sometimes from the waist to the feet; the hair is smoothly drawn back from the temples, adorned perhaps with a single star or spray of diamonds, or a simple string of pearls, for the hideous fashion of high cushioned heads has not yet come in. And the men do not fear to vie also with so much gorgeous display. Their coats, too, are made of lovely flowered brocades that would stand alone with their own richness; their waistcoats are of cut velvet, their exquisitely fitting knee-breeches of lovely flowered satin, their high heeled shoes are adorned with huge paste buckles, and priceless lace ruffles hang at their wrists and from the throats of their fine lawn shirts; their fingers are covered with handsome rings; and their watch chains sparkle with jewels; their hair is elaborately dressed, and their smart court hats are tucked away under their arms, that they may the better bring their feet together and make the obsequious bow of the period, or tap their jewelled snuff boxes as they pay their court to the ladies. Surely the word fop must have been invented in such an age! "Lovely Mrs. Pitt" is there, sister to Sir Richard Atkins. She is, perhaps, of all the belles the popular favorite this year. She was mobbed in the Park last week, and that is a great sign of success in those times, and insures attention at the next assembly. But, alas! she is madly in love with her husband, and that is a poor recommendation to social favor.

There is beautiful Lady Mary Capel,

"In whose smiling, bounteous look
Rich autumn's goddess is mistook;

and there sweet Caroline Campbell, Countess of Aylesbury, "mild as a summer sea, serene," sweeps softly across the grass. Who are those two pretty, slim girls yonder in the shade? The warm spring sunshine flickers still, and lamps will not be lit yet awhile. They are the two Misses Evelyn, rivals of the "pretty Bishops"—and she who comes something haughtily past them is that "majestic Juno," Miss Lepelle Hervey, who, in spite of her beauty, Walpole vows is a thought masculine. The celebrated beauty Peggy Banks is there, perhaps with my lady Lincoln for chaperon; and the Duchess of Bridgewater has brought her charming daughter, Lady Di Egerton. Peggy Banks is one of the Duke of Cumberland's many flames, and it is maybe at her side that he spends his time to-night, for the "Royals" have no compunction in showing their preferences openly. The King himself gave a ball t'other night for Miss Chudleigh at Vauxhall, and he walks around with her this evening in the dress described, and presently even "believes himself to be so much in love with her that he gives her a fairing for her watch at one of the booths, which must have cost him thirty-five guineas—actually disbursed from his own privy purse, and not charged on the civil list! "I hope," adds Walpole, in cynical comment upon the well-known parsimoniousness of King George II., "some future Howe or Holinshed will acquaint posterity that thirty-five guineas was an immense sum in those days."—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

A Mexican will save his money for months to buy an embroidered jacket.

Tom Hughes colony at Rugby, Tennessee, is hardly holding its own.

Nearly 25,000 women are engaged in glove making in England alone.

The average ocean steamer burns about 100 tons of coal a day.

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# The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O THOMAS. JOSHUA PEIRCE.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 19, 1884.


TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith

## Republican Nominations.

PRESIDENT

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

STATE.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE:

EDWIN S. OSBORNE, of Luzerne County.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:

CALVIN WELLS, JOHN LEISENRING,
JAMES DOBSON.

DISTRICT ELECTORS

| Dist | | Dist | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | F Edwin J. Stuart. | 15 | Joseph L. Hennings. |
| 2 | John Mundell. | 16 | James A Fge |
| 3 | Wm J McLaughlin | 17 | Joseph B Heilman. |
| 4 | Edwin J. Levi | 18 | B F. Junkin |
| 5 | Joseph B. Altemus. | 19 | Thomas B Bryson |
| 6 | Howard A Beale | 20 | William P Duncan |
| 7 | Alfred F. Sackenthal | 21 | W J Hutchman. |
| 8 | J McHose. | 22 | George L. Oliver |
| 9 | Jas P Wickersham | 23 | Josiah Cohen |
| 10 | Samuel B Thatcher. | 24 | Michael Weyand |
| 11 | John Seabold | 25 | C A Randall |
| 12 | Daniel Edwards. | 26 | Cyrus Ketchen |
| 13 | F W Sheafer. | 27 | B Woods |
| 14 | Lane S Hart | | |

### POSITION OF THE ORANGEMEN IN THE CAMPAIGN.

The Grand Lodge of Orangemen of the United States concluded its session last week at the hall of the American Protestant Association, Locust street, below Fifteenth, Philadelphia. Most Worshipful Grand Master Gamble Wier, of Pittsburgh, occupied the chair.

Towards the close of the last session the question of politics came before the Grand Lodge and was discussed with considerable vigor. A vote was not taken, and it was generally agreed that while the members may take what position they choose in the coming campaign, the Orangemen as a body must refrain from taking any part in the fight. Some warmly favored Blaine and Logan, a few opposed because his mother had been a Catholic, but the determination to let each man act for himself quelled what might have been a serious division. Democratic politicians spent the week in trying to influence the delegates—275 in number—to array the organization against Blaine on sectarian grounds. The result shows how badly they failed.

A submarine electric lamp has just been constructed at Greenock, Scotland, which promises to help reveal many of the mysteries heretofore associated with the bottom of the sea. The "Tilly" is the name of the vessel that carries this lamp. Its machinery will supply an electric current for a 15,000 candle power lamp, which is to be lowered into the sea for ten fathoms to help the fishermen of Batavia to manage their drift-nets The lamp is enclosed in a flint glass cylinder 9½ inches in diameter. The appearance of the light around the submerged lamp was very remarkable, and the effect marvelously beautiful. It is believed that in time the coasts of all the principal countries will be examined and mapped out by aid of submarine electric lamps. This will not only be a help to the fishermen, but will render navigation safer, as well as aid the scientists in their explorations of nature

—The Massachusetts bolters will do well to heed the words of a Congregational minister who, in reply to the circular calling for an Independent meeting, reminded the Reformers that the experience of their own commonwealth ought to satisfy any loyal Republican, however zealous he may be for reform in politics, that it is not safe to try to bring it about by elevating the party of disloyalty and corruption to power He thinks the reign of Butlerism ought to have taught the Republicans a lesson. In conclusion, he says: "I send my voice and entire influence to the election of James G. Blaine, because I believe in the sentiment *'Vox populi est vox Dei.'*"

—Ten years ago a penniless man, with a peculiarly shaped head, made a bargain with a London professor of anatomy by which the latter was to have the head on the payment of the man's funeral expenses Meanwhile the man became wealthy, and when he died the other day his friends tried to avoid the contract. But the professor insisted, and the matter is to be brought before the law courts. Pending the decision, the defunct gentleman has been buried with his head on his shoulders.

—What is the matter with Governor Cleveland of New York? Elected to his position by nearly 200,000 majority, his present lack of popularity is such that his friends could not get the Democratic State Convention to instruct for him. Good by, Cleveland!

General John A. Logan and Senator Eugene Hale arrived at Augusta, Me., on Monday afternoon. They remained with Mr Blaine Monday night, went to Ellsworth Tuesday, and returned to Washington on Wednesday

—The Altoona *Tribune* predicts that the rebellion against Blaine will be confined to paper. His nomination was made by the masses, the masses will elect him.

—A Boston girl was married last week under a canopy of apple blossoms, while her bridesmaids were decked out with buttercups. The effect was very pleasing.

—The Lancaster *New Era* declares that Lancaster county will give Blaine the largest majority she has ever cast for a Republican candidate.

—O. B. Frothingham, writing of Washington society in the *Atlantic Monthly*, says that of intellectual life there is little or none.

—Blaine receives two bushels of mail a day. Blaine will pass a month at Bar Harbor, Me., where he has a cottage.

*For the Bucks County Gazette*

### THE NOMINATIONS.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The late nomination, is it popular? is a question which many are now asking. Let me briefly state an incident illustrative of the feeling with which it was received even in the Empire State, where it was supposed another candidate was most popular. In the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, there is, probably, the oldest and most popular commercial college in the United States. I was told that its present number of students is nearly or quite four hundred. One of its stated regulations for the instruction and entertainment of students, after the work of the week is closed, is a lecture or a concert on Saturday mornings at 10½ o'clock, whenever either can be obtained. Being in that pleasant city visiting my relatives, I heard that a lecture was to be delivered by Dr. J. P. Newman, formerly of Washington, but now of the City of New York in its large and commodious hall, I was glad of the opportunity of attending At the appointed time I took a seat in the part of the hall appropriated to visitors, and the students, all from 18 to 25 years of age, began to hurry in until every seat was occupied. It was an unusually interesting audience to look upon, as they quietly waited for the appearance of the lecturer. At length several of the professors, accompanied by Dr. Newman, ascended the rostrum. He is a tall, well proportioned, intellectual looking man, and after a brief introduction by one of the professors, he stepped forward, and with much ease of manner, and in a clear ringing voice, began by saying

"Young gentlemen, I am to speak to you this morning on 'The Progress of Civilization,' and after a few preliminary remarks upon the difficulty of accurately defining civilization, he gave his own definition of it, and then proceeded with much ability and force to the discussion of his subject. In the course of it, and rather incidentally too, he took occasion to refer to the late nomination by mentioning the name of Blaine, instantly a burst of applause broke out with so much enthusiasm and earnestness as to stop the lecturer for several minutes At length, when the noise had subsided sufficiently, he jocosely remarked. "I see you are *Blaine* men here." Again the applause was repeated louder and longer than before, and then again, when it had subsided, he playfully said, "Well, young men, I presume if I had said Arthur, you would have been equally pleased." Applause followed, but not at all with the enthusiasm and earnestness of the former demonstration. It is admitted by the press of the opposite party in Poughkeepsie that the nomination at Chicago is the strongest and more likely to be successful than any nomination the convention could have made. P.

### AFRAID TO TOUCH THE TARIFF

The Democratic State Convention of 1884 is as weak-kneed as the Democratic State Convention of 1883 proved itself to be Last year's convention was so dreadfully afraid of the tariff that it actually adopted a platform in which that overshadowing issue was not even alluded to. This year's convention, inheriting the fear and feebleness of its predecessor, resorts to the same miserable trick It also runs away from the tariff. A resolution on the subject was considered by the platform committee, only to be voted down by an emphatic majority. The committee decided not to insert any tariff plank in the platform and the convention, standing by its milk and water committee, adopted the platform as reported.

It is humiliating to reflect that the Democratic party has fallen so low that its representatives in the chief State in the Union are not above making such an exhibition of themselves. New York Democracy gives the country to understand that it has no views on the tariff—at least none that it is willing to submit to the judgment of intelligent men. "Resolved, That when we come to the tariff we sneak," says the New York Democratic State Convention. Incompetency and cowardice can go no further.

And yet there are people who seriously advocate a Democratic restoration.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The charges against Mr. Blaine furnish Mr. Curtis his excuse for opposing the former's election in *Harper's Weekly*. In 1876, referring to the same charges, the same editor in the same paper said. "The story [against Mr. Blaine] has been privately whispered, and there has been a conference of Republican editors at Cincinnati, which ended by acquainting him with the rumor. Suddenly it was made public in a Democratic paper at Indianapolis and in other journals in other parts of the country. Then, of course, it was echoed and re-echoed through the whole press Mr. Blaine instantly published an absolute and complete denial, and, having collected evidence that is *apparently conclusive*, he made a brief, clear, simple statement in the House, which was *as thorough a refutation as was ever made*, and, in the absence of other evidence, *leaves him unspotted*. If nobody now appears to justify this accusation it must be considered merely one of the reckless slanders to which every prominent public man is exposed; and *no charge that may be hereafter made against Mr. Blaine, unaccompanied by weighty testimony, will deserve any attention.*

—"To this conclusion, therefore, our judgment leads: that there is no room for any Republican who respects the orderly and honest decision of the National convention, and who desires to maintain the policy of National protection, to do otherwise than give Mr. Blaine his cordial and energetic support. For those who repudiate all party associations, and prefer individual action without consideration of its futility, and for those who like Mr. Blaine the less because he will not aid them to demand the removal of protective duties, there may be standing ground from which to make their 'bolt,' but such procedure can have no attractions for us. We accept the Chicago decision, and shall give it a loyal support."—*Wharton Barker in The American.*

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"I deem it my duty not to stand in the way of the people's choice, and recommend my friends to assist in his nomination."—*John A Logan, Senator from Illinois.*

"I have from the first suggested Senator Sherman, but now withdraw his name, and cast for James G. Blaine the 46 votes of Ohio."—*Judge Foraker, latest Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio.*

"In behalf of President Arthur, and at his request, I move to make the nomination unanimous. We will show you in November that New York is a Republican State. We elected Garfield, and we will elect James G. Blaine."—*Henry G Burleigh, Representative from New York.*

"You will have my earnest and cordial support."—*To Mr Blaine, from Chester A. Arthur, President.*

"That prince of gentlemen, that scholar, that gifted statesman, James G. Blaine. The same spontaneous enthusiasm will make him President."—*D. M. Sabin, Chairman National Committee and Senator from Minnesota.*

"You need not be worried about us, we will take care of our side of the Continent."—*Senator McClure, of California.*

"You have done wisely and well, we will sweep this country like a vast prairie on fire."—*Hannibal Hamlin, the first Republican Vice President.*

"Upon the ticket and platform all Republicans will unite heartily to win the customary victory in November—*Robt. T. Lincoln, son of the first Republican President.*

"The most remarkable demonstration of the popular feeling in favor of a candidate that has ever been. The canvass has run itself without any plotting or planning on his part, or on the part of his oldest and most intimate friends."—*Eugene Hale, Senator from Maine.*

"Everybody in Massachusetts will cordially take hold and support the ticket. Nobody wants to see a Democratic President."—*Ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts.*

"Massachusetts will support the nominee heartily."—*Senator Dawes of Massachusetts.*

"It ought to be the most popular thing going. All these great central States, when the tug of war has got to come, are very enthusiastic for him."—*Senator Edmunds of Vermont.*

"Blaine is the man to push the colored men forward until they stand on an even plane with their white fellow citizens." *John Langston, Minister to Hayti.*

"United action can only result in victory for the Republican party."—*Professor R. T. Greener of South Carolina.*

"The entire delegation cordially acquiesced in the nomination, and will use every energy to secure the election of Mr. Blaine."—*Attorney General Blair of Virginia, Mahone delegate.*

"For every voter the Republicans lose by disaffection they will gain ten elsewhere."—*Ex-Governor and Representative Dingley of Maine.*

"Hope to defeat the nomination of Blaine was perfect insanity. I will support him heartily, and have not a shadow of doubt that Maine will furnish the next President."—*Amos T. Breed, delegate from Massachusetts.*

"I shall vote for Blaine and Logan, and the little influence I have will be contributed to their success."—*Judge Lochrane (Dem.) of Georgia.*

"It was a selection in accordance with the choice of the people and in defiance of office holders and politicians."—*David Davis, ex-Senator from Illinois.*

"Blaine is the choice of two-thirds of the rank and file of the party. I shall bolt the nomination by no means. I have no personal objections to Blaine He will sweep the West and Ohio, and will carry all New England."—*Theodore Roosevelt, leader of Edmund's delegates from New York*

"I am pleased with the result, and have not a doubt of the success of the ticket"—*Senator Angus Cameron of Wisconsin.*

"Put me down as a cordial, earnest, enthusiastic Blaine man—just as good a Blaine man, in fact, as we would have expected his supporters to have been Arthur men if we had succeeded."—*S B. Dutcher of New York*

"We are prepared to do everything in our power to elect him"—*Clint Wheeler of New York.*

"Coolness in New York city will be more than compensated by the enthusiasm in the country districts. If we carry Maine, Ohio and West Virginia in September and October, Blaine will have a walk-over in New York."—*Frank Hiscock, Representative from New York.*

"The people's choice has been made, and success is assured."—*Reuben E. Fenton, ex-Governor of New York.*

"Their selection was not by machines or bosses, but at the demand of Republican voters."—*Hon. John Birdsall of New York.*

"Blaine has a larger circulation than all the journals. Like St. Paul, he is an epistle known and read of all men."—*Judge J R Angell of New York*

"The cartoons of a comic paper have done Blaine no harm. They may have helped to nominate him, though not so intended."—*Augusta Chronicle (Dem).*

"West Virginia stands at the threshold of a new era. The Mountain State will be wrested from Bourbon domination, and placed where she rightly belongs, in the ranks of the Republican party."—*Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.*

"I prefer Mr. Blaine to all other Republican candidates. There is something good likely to come to this country from a more energetic assertion of the Monroe doctrine than we have had lately."—*Senator J. Q. George (Dem.) of Mississippi*

"He is as strong a man as the Republicans could have nominated—probably the ablest man of his party."—*Senator J. E. Brown (Dem.) of Georgia.*

"The Maine statesman will make the liveliest kind of an aggressive campaign, and talk alone will not beat him."—*Jos. E. McDonald of Indiana, possible Democratic candidate.*

"The campaign before us will be a lively, if not a merry one. Mr. Blaine is a fighter. He is overflowing with resources. He will contest every inch of ground, nor stand on the defensive."—*Henry Watterson, in Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"If the Independents will not support Mr. Blaine, they are not Republicans at all, and we see no reason why they should not voice the Democratic ticket."—*Baltimore Herald.*

"Some of the kicking editors will be kicking themselves soon for ever having kicked."—*Washington Republican.*

—The Presbyterian church at Lakewood, N. J., was planned too ambitiously, and so the congregation has built a new auditorium within the old one. The stained windows of the inner are illuminated through the plain glass of the outer shell. The space between the walls and ceilings serves admirably for ventilation, keeping the house warm in winter and cool in summer.

### A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A special train on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, bearing nearly one hundred persons, including two parties of church excursionists to Lakeside Park, collided at 8.40 Saturday morning at a point almost midway between Haddonfield and Ashland Stations, with the 7 o'clock accommodation from Atlantic City. At that place trains run in both directions on a single track, it being usual for them to pass each other at either of the nearest depots. When the engines met there was a scene of terrible confusion. The baggage cars of both trains, the tenders and the locomotives were wrecked, and the ground was strewn with splinters. Eight persons, including both engineers, were killed and nine badly wounded. A number of others were badly shaken up, but did not receive injuries that required surgical treatment. The point at which the accident happened is considered the worst on the road, it being a long curve through a cut, and bounded on one side by a dense growth of timber. It is said the engineer of the mail train disobeyed orders The dead are as follows Sylvester R. Palmer, engineer of the up train; George Baxter, engineer of the Lakeside train Albert Smith, conductor of Lakeside train, Frank A. Fenton, civil engineer of the road, George Edwards, brakeman of the Lakeside train; Nicholas Barber, fireman of the up train, Willie Caskey, 12 years old, passenger on Lakeside train The injured were Louis McLain, fireman of the Lakeside train: Frank McCormick, passenger on Lakeside train, leg broken, Henry Deith, a special officer on Lakeside train, John Rosenbaum, baggage master on the up train, Leonard Rausch, passenger on Lakeside train, Albert Glenn, conductor of the up train; Cora May Lippincott, passenger on Lakeside train; Samuel Archer, a machinist on the road.

### A RICH LITTLE GIRL.

The richest little girl in the world is the 7 year old daughter of Captain George H. Perkins of the navy, who is well known in this city. She is worth $7,000,000 in her own name, the amount having been left her recently by her grandfather, William F. Weld, of Boston. Mr. Weld was the father of the little girl's mother, and when he died four heirs, including the child, came into possession of the bulk of his fortune, $28,000,000, which was divided into four portions. The sum of $20 000 and a durable residence in Boston were bequeathed to Mrs. Perkins, wife of the captain, and $20,000 annually to be used in caring for the little millionaire heiress until she reaches the legal age and claims her millions. This makes Captain Perkins' income in actual cash $40,000, without including his government salary or the rental from his magnificent residence in Boston. Secretary Chandler characterized the story that Captain Perkins had resigned from the navy to look after his estates as untrue, and said that he has been ordered to duty on board of the steamer Hartford. The captain applied for one year's leave, with a view of resigning at the end of the year. The department, however, declined to grant the request, as he had been away from duty for two years. The Secretary said the captain was one of the best officers in the service and that he would not resign, because he loved sea life too well —*Washington Republican.*

### THAT 300,000 MAJORITY.

The Democrats and their free trade advisers resort to figures to prove that Gov. Cleveland would be invincible in New York. If they will kindly nominate him they will find out about that. But mean while there is no reason for allowing them to rush upon their fate without warning A few facts deserve notice

1. It is perpetually reiterated that Gov. Cleveland carried this State by "200,600 majority." He had a plurality of 192,854, and yet he received 20,226 less votes than were cast for President Garfield. If that proves him invincible, let him be put up at once.

2 It is commonly claimed that the Independent vote elected Gov. Cleveland. The fact is that the people who stayed at home elected him, and of them at the very least 140,000 were Republicans. How the stay-at-homes might have voted if they had voted at all, only the omniscient editors of free trade journals can tell.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### DEATH OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Philadelphia, yesterday. He passed away quietly, surrounded by his wife and children The Bishop will be buried on Monday or Tuesday in the family lot at South Laurel Hill Cemetery. Bishop Matthew Simpson was born in Cadiz, Ohio, June 20, 1811. He studied at Madison (afterwards Allegheny) College, and received his first appointment from the Pittsburgh Conference. In 1835 he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Roberts. In May, 1852, he was elected and ordained Bishop at Boston. Bishop Simpson was the author of "A hundred Years of Methodism," "Yale Lectures on Preaching," and was the editor of the "Cyclopædia of Methodism." In 1876 he was selected to offer the opening prayer at the Centennial Exhibition. He was the most noted orator in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—M. Pasteur's investigations in relation to rabies and hydrophobia have given a fresh spur to the activity of the anti-vivisectionists. On June 5 a meeting was held at the Salle des Fetes in Paris, with the object of organizing an international congress on the subject. It was resolved to hold a congress at Paris in 1885. M. Pasteur has been furnished with an opportunity of testing his theories concerning rabies upon a human subject. One of the servants of the Paris and Lyons Railway at Tarascon-sur-Rhone, having been bitten by an undoubtedly mad dog, has placed himself in M Pasteur's hands.

### OUR LEADER.

In our candidate we do not look for impossible attributes of perfection or infallibility. His impulsive spirit may have led him at times into the borders of rashness. The loyalty of his friendships may sometimes have obscured his clear vision of what is called expediency. In the turmoil of party strife, or in the fierce struggles incident to a legislative period, rife with implacable animosities, he may have departed more than once from the strict rules of etiquette and ethics which govern the clergyman in his pulpit, or the banker at his desk. The marvellous vital energy of James G. Blaine always spurred him into the thickest of the fray Small wonder that he escaped without some slight contusion. Shall the smoke-begrimed fireman, who has periled his life in the effort to stay a threatening conflagration, be derided and buffeted by the clean shaven, white handed spectator of his toils? Heaven forbid!

Activity and achievement even for the right will not, however, excuse the evil actions of a man who is essentially bad. A man must be judged by the general tenor of his life. All around us we hear eminently respectable and intellectual men, who have never "soiled their hands" by active participation in the higher duties of citizenship, exclaiming against the hopeless imbecility and corruption which prevail in American politics. Granting that this premise is true, do they suppose that any man can touch pitch and not be defiled? Fortunate will he be if his whole body is not inextricably involved. We have, however, no patience with this view of political life. We have no sympathy with the mental attitude which regards every man who has been conspicuously active in party management, as a legitimate object of unreflecting and unscrupulous detraction Bad men there are, who rise infinitely above their deserts in public life. We believe that the time is not yet come when such are in the majority. And if any who read these lines are inclined to rank in that class the future President, James G Blaine, standing in the solemn tribunal of our conscience, we assert that they make a cruel mistake. We confidently predict that the winnowing of the coming campaign will blow to the four winds that monstrous cloud of calumnies with which it is sought to surround him.

Those who delight to say that Mr. Blaine is a visionary man, lacking in practical sagacity and tact, devoid of executive ability, a vain theorist abounding in dangerous heresies, will be invited to study his record of six years as Speaker of the House of Representatives. If they will be patient we will spread before them in sufficient detail the record of each occasion, when he resigned the gavel of his office, to be recalled to his honored place, again and again. If any think he is a shallow and superficially smart pretender, we will aid them in their honest researches by full references to the sources where this count in the indictment may be carefully studied. We cannot undertake to print in this journal even his principal writings and speeches which will refute this charge, for such a course would fill our entire paper from now until the date of election. If any one considers Mr. Blaine a "dangerous" man in diplomacy, we will even reason with him, though we confess to some impatience to enter upon an argument where we shall have to meet not only prejudice and presumption, but also most astounding ignorance.

The *Journal* will do all these things with the more cheerful alacrity from the fact that the life of the candidate is interwoven with the principles of the Republican party. In explaining his public acts, we shall at the same time be enabled to expound Republican principles for the benefit of the younger voters and the large number of older ones, who contemplate a transfer of allegiance to the Republican party during the present campaign. It will be emphatically a labor of love, in which our only regret will be the consciousness of inability to do the subject that full justice which it deserves. James G Blaine needs no defense If we shall succeed in throwing the clear light of truth upon the wholesome measures and policies with which he has been identified, which shall reveal more clearly to our readers the greatness of his mind and character, our task will have been accomplished.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal*

### STREET EDUCATION

A remarkable case of youthful depravity came before a criminal court in Camden, N. J., last week. Twenty lads of ages varying from seventeen to eight years were arraigned at the bar, charged with larceny and other crimes. The boys were known as the "Jesse James gang," of Camden. One of their number, aged thirteen, turned States's evidence and revealed the methods of his accomplices He told how they had been systematically engaged for months past in robbing houses and stores, and committing other depredations. In most of the places robbed spies were sent in advance, and others kept guard while their fellows committed the robbery They had adopted a code of signals to warn each other of approaching danger. They had their chosen leaders and places of rendezvous. According to the press reports the scene in the court room when the boys were brought in must have been a painful one, painful to those who realize its full import. It is not surprising to learn that the room was filled with "weeping mothers and anxious fathers." It was surely an occasion for weeping and anxiety. Many of the boys appeared bright and intelligent, and were dressed neatly and respectably. The evidence given shows that the "gang" were brought together by the combined influence of bad literature and the demoralizing associations of the saloon and the theatre. It was clearly a case of the results that follow street education. The same week a young girl was reported "missing" in this city who had left her parents and a good home through the influence of a woman whom she met on the street, but who, when arrested, refused to tell of the girl's whereabouts. The lesson of these occurrences is so plain that we hardly need refer to it. We shall not charge the responsibility of these crimes and disappearances upon the parents themselves. It would be a terrible thing to do, and sometimes children will go astray in spite of love and admonition and tears and prayers. The parents must answer for themselves how far they are chargeable with the sins and crimes of their children who have brought them to grief and shame —*N. Y. Observer.*

### MASSACHUSETTS NOT DOUBTFUL.

Some of the Republican opponents of Mr. Blaine seem to take an erroneous view of the proportions of the revolt begun against him in Massachusetts. There appears to be no reason to suppose that the number of Massachusetts Republicans who will determinedly oppose Mr. Blaine at the polls is large enough to afford any prospect of a Democratic victory there.—*N. Y. Sun (Ind. Dem.)*

—It is estimated that Mr. Beecher has expended $180,000 in books. A catalogue of the collection is in preparation. A part of the library is likely to be sold.

WHERE THE HESSIANS CAROUSED.—An interesting landmark has just been demolished in Trenton N J, to make room for a Masonic Temple about to be erected. It was a low brick building of a considerable size, built at King and Second, now Warren and State streets, in 1763, by Abraham Hunt, and occupied by him as a store and dwelling In 1776 Mr. Hunt was postmaster. His store was the largest in the place and he was said to be the wealthiest man in a wide circuit. His store was especially noted for its abundant stock of good liquors. He was called a Tory, although the imputation is denied by his descendants When the Hessians occupied Trenton Colonel Rahl, their commander, and his officers quickly discovered the excellence of Hunt's liquid supplies, and his store became their headquarters when they had leisure. On Christmas night Colonel Rahl, Lieutenant Colonel Lehofer, of the Lossberg Regiment, Major Von Deechow, of the Knipliausen Regiment, and other choice spirits gathered at Hunt's for a carouse in honor of the day. At eleven o'clock, when the merriment was at its height, a Tory farmer from the surrounding country dashed up to the store and sent in by a colored servant a letter to Colonel Rahl, which the latter thrust into his pocket. Not long afterwards the sound of firing was heard in the street and Colonel Rahl rushed out in time to find Washington in possession of the town, and to receive his death wound in King street, within a hundred yards of the store Von Deechow was shot dead at the same moment. Rahl lived a little while after being carried back to Hunt's. The letter, which he had no time to read, would have told him that Washington was crossing the Delaware and would attack him before morning.

Mr. Hunt continued to be postmaster and to carry on business in the old store for many years. After him the building was used as a hotel—the Washington Hotel—for many years, and was then devoted to business purposes Its reputation as a place for obtaining good liquors never deserted it.

—The immemorial institution of trial by jury, which for centuries has been regarded as one of the most essential rights of the citizen, and one of the most effective barriers against absolute power, is itself on trial to-day, and is required to show cause why it should not be discarded and a more effectual method of administering justice substituted for it, or at least why it should not be reformed so as to yield more satisfactory results Some suggestions for the improvement of the existing jury system, presented by Judge Robert C. Pitman in the *North American Review* for July, under the title of "Juries and Jurymen," should, in view of recent notorious miscarriages of justice, receive the serious consideration of every thoughtful citizen "American Economics," by Prof. Van Buren Denslow, is a lucid and forcible exposition of the grounds upon which the protection theory of national economy is based. Judge Noah Davis writes of "Marriage and Divorce" Dr. P Bender, whose subject is "The Annexation of Canada," sets forth the advantages likely to accrue to the United States from the absorption of the Canadian provinces, Prof D McG Means in an argument against "Government Telegraphy," subjects the management of the Post Office to a most searching criticism, Charles T. Congdon writes of "Private Vengeance," and, finally, there is a symposium on the "Future of the Negro," by Senator Z B Vance, Frederick Douglass, Joel Chandler Harris, Senator John T. Morgan, Prof Richard T. Greener, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Oliver Johnson, and others.

If the discrimination against the works of foreign artists imported into America be not soon repealed, the Italian Government will retaliate in some manner and may denounce the treaty of commerce between Italy and the United States

—There are 180 women enrolled as students in the University of Michigan


**Ministerial Joy.**

Watertown, N. Y., Nov 27, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co. *Sirs*—The distinctive features of Bright's Disease disappeared with the use of your Safe Kidney and liver Cure and I now call myself a well man A BRAMLEY,
Pastor Arsenal M. E Church.


—Locomotive engineers looking steadily at the track for hours have the rails photographed on the retina of the eye, producing color blindness.


☞ Papillon Blood Cure contains no mineral of any kind, it restores the blood to a healthy condition, regulating excesses, and prevents disease, For sale in Bristol by Serrill Douglass,

THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character as to the value of Warner's SAFE CURE, published in the editorial columns of our local newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession should defer and hesitate in the presence of more than one kidney remedy while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen heads larger room to doubt that we, if we, warrant the fallen upon one of those bottles of Safe Cure which occasionally bring pain to a aching humanity.

Dio Lewis


SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

INFORMATION.

The season having been backward combined with other causes, cut off the greater part of the Spring trade, and left a large stock on hand at this time. This state of affairs compels prices low and we now suggest to those needing to purchase any Dry Goods

DRY GOODS OR STAPLE NOTIONS

for present or future use, that this is an opportunity to refurnish or increase their wardrobes and household linens. Furnishing in this department at a very close time We have taken all the advantage of the low rates our capital will allow, and will sell to those needing at BARGAIN RATES while the stock will last. Those desiring to economize in their purchases are cordially invited to call and inspect our offerings and we think one call will insure another

JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 & 519 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Noble, Philadelph

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS. SILK TURCOMAN CURTAIN

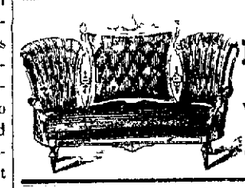
About Four Hundred Pairs of the most desirable patterns and styles we will be sold at A SELF CURE REDUCTION to close out this month These goods are manufactured to make and are the greatest bargains ever offered

Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats. Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Ma

From our own Looms! Special designs and colorings and the largest variety in the city, first quality only, and made expressly for our retail trade

JOHN BROMLEY & SON,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
915 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS.



Parlor Suits! Chamber Suit

Our Store is Rented for other purposes For 30 d will offer Special Bargains, previous to removal.

IVINS & BRO.,
906 N. Second Street, below Ar
PHILADELPHIA

Head-Quarters for RUBBER GOODS

Superior, Extra and Standard Ply Cord Hose Pipe Linen Hose Pipe Couplings Also, full line of Fabrics, Mackintoshes Coats Cloaks and Heavy Clothing

JONES & GETZ, 827 Market Street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

VASELINE

(PETROLEUM JELLY.)

One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts to 10 cents
Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts to 15 cents
Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts to 25 cents
The public must not accept any but [illegible] bottled by us as the initials are worth

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York.

FOLDING
THREE-SIDED
MIRRORS.

For table a view of all sides of the face at the same time. They are the most desirable toilet article for [illegible] glass. A number of handsome designs made for ornamental forming at the bottom by which they stand firm at the top of a bureau or table a short distance from the wall. They are also well adapted for [illegible] and for [illegible] stores. Ask your dealers for [illegible] goods or direct from principal druggists to get them for you

HALL, NICOLL & CRANBERY.

Importers of Art Glass and Wall Paper Goods
Goods of all kinds

Nos. 20 and 22 JOHN STREET
NEW YORK.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM OF 106 ACRES [illegible] belonging to the estate of the late S Dixon deceased situate in Falls township within one mile of the Trenton Bridge and about 10 minutes walk of Morrisville Station on the Pennsylvania R R and the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal Good land for the [illegible] counties for farming purposes

The improvements are a large stone house in good repair, containing seven large rooms and three rooms on second floor and large carriage and other out building attached having a large kitchen on first floor and an outside [illegible] rooms on second floor good fresh water along the front of the house, a large barn, stable, [illegible] stone [illegible] part bounded with plowed and grassed [illegible] in good condition, never-failing water, wood [illegible] Lately put up stone wagon house [illegible] part corn crib All our buildings in good condition

This farm on account of its central location, and its unsurpassed agricultural and social facilities is a most desirable one for [illegible] purposes of any kind

For terms and [illegible] apply to
MAHLON H. STOUT
Agent for Heirs of S Dixon
Office with Walter P Johnson Hulmeville, Pa

NEW ISSUE OF STOCK.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY having been authorized the issue of 150 shares of additional capital stock of said company, subscription is will be received for the same at par by Harold Pierce Treasurer, at the office of the company at Livingston Mills

The stock will be issued under date of July 1st next Persons desiring to pay their subscriptions prior to that date will be allowed interest on the same at the rate of six per cent per annum, for such unexpired time

By order of the Board
CHAS. E SCHLIDT, Secretary.

PRANG'S
Satin Art Prints.

For sale by all dealers.

MILLS AND MILL SITES
In the Northwest
FOR SALE BY
GILLSON, BENJAMIN & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Money Loaned, Farms For Sale, Business Chances
Information and Government Lands Cheerfully Furnished

MAHLON H. STOUT,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention given to Surveying and Conveyancing and the Negotiating of Loans.
OFFICE WITH WALTER P. JOHNSON, HULMEVILLE PA.

LESSONS GIVEN IN
ELOCUTION
BY LOUISA IREDELL,
RADCLIFFE STREET

JESSE O. THOMAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Gazette Office, BRISTOL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

MAIN LINE.

Arrive Depot Broad Street Station.

[illegible]

Pacific Express West 11.35
Harrisburg Express 4.
Keystone Express 7.15
Mail Train 8.
Philadelphia Express 8.30
Fast Line 12.
Day Express 3.30
Lancaster Accommodation 4.15
Parkesburg Express 5.
Downingtown Accommodation 6.15
Harrisburg Express 11.30
West Chester Express 5.30
Accommodation 8.15
Parkesburg Express 10.
Mail Train 11.45
Pacific Express 12.15
Harrisburg Express 3.30
Frederick Express from Parkesburg 5.15
Express from Parkesburg 9.15
Express from Lancaster 10.
Express from Harrisburg 10.
Express from Pittsburg 10.
Express from Harrisburg 10.
Express from Pittsburg 10.
Express from Harrisburg 10.
Express from Pittsburg

# The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 19, 1884.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing at this office Price, three cents

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us


### BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A M, and 7 30 P M Closes 7 00 and 11 15 A M, 4 00 and 6 40 P M

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7 00 and 8 45 A M, and 4 00, 6 00 and 7 30 P M Closes 8 45 and 10 15 A M, 2 55 and 7 30 P M

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c—Arrives 11 30 A M Closes 12 00 M

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EDDLEY—Arrives 11 00 A M Closes 11 30 A M

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P M Closes 8 00 A M

TRENTON—Arrives 10 50 A M and 4 00 and 7 30 P M Closes 8 00 A M, and 4 00 and 6 40 P M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10.00 A M

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail

Letter direct mail for New York City closes at 6 0. Post Office closes at 8 P M Saturday night at 6 30 P M

W B BAKER, P M

### RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

**For Philadelphia.**

BROAD STREET STATION—2 42 5 25, 6 30, 6 54, 7 23, 7 50 9 10, 9 23, 9 46, 10 58 A M, 12 15, 1 38, 3 05, 3 31, 4 11, 5 43 7 06, 7 30, 9 38, 11 20 P M Sundays—8 10, 9 00 A M, 12 25 5 24, 6 06, 7 15, 9 28 P M.

**From Philadelphia**

BROAD STREET STATION—12 01, 6 05, 6 50 7 33 8 20 10 00 11 15 A M, 12 01, 2 00, 3 25, 4 30, 5 00 5 25 6 00, 6 02, 6 25 7 15, 8 00, 11 15 P M Sundays—12 01, 7 45, 8 30, 8 45 A M 3 00, 6 02 and 8 00 P M

**For Trenton**

12 11 1 05, 7 30, 8 30 9 16, 11 00 11 55 A M, 12 54, 3 01, 4 19, 5 32, 6 39, 8 42, 7 00 7 34, 8 25 P M Sundays—9 16 9 49 A M, 3 00, 7 00 8 36 P M

**From Trenton**

2 22, 8 30, 7 00, 7 58, 8 08, 9 25, 10 41, 11 55 A M, 1 20 3 42, 5 00, 5 50, 6 25, 8 52, 7 05, 9 18, 11 00 P M Sundays—2 22 A M, 12 05, 5 00, 8 51 9 05, 11 08 P M

**For New York**

1 05, 7 28, 9 16 11 56 A M, 5 26, 6 42, 7 09 8 56 P M Sundays—1 05, 9 16 A M, 7 09, 8 36 P M

**From New York.**

6 20, 8 30, 11 10 A M, 1 00 5 00, 7 00 12 00 night Sundays—12 00 A M, 4 00 P M

### STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

COLUMBIA For Philadelphia, 7 00 A M and 4 P M. From Philadelphia, 2 and 6 P M

TWILIGHT—For Philadelphia, 9 30 A M, 5 00 P M From Philadelphia, 7 00 A M, 3 00 P M

SILVER STAR—For Philadelphia, 8 00 A M From Philadelphia 2 30 P M For Bordentown 4 30 P M

### SOCIETIES.

Hermione Lodge, 109, K of P Washington Hall Saturday evenings

Hopkins Lodge, 87, I O O F Washington Hall Wednesday evenings

Fidelity Council, 21, Jr O U A M Mohican Hall Thursday evenings

Mohican Tribe, Imp O R M Mohican Hall Monday evenings

H Clay Beatty Post 73 G A R Mohican Hall Every other Tuesday evening

Bristol Castle, 105, A O R M C Mohican Hall Friday evenings

Bristol Lodge, 25, A Y M Masonic Hall Saturday evenings on or before full moon

Bristol Division, 107, Sons of Temperance Cooper's Hall Tuesday evenings

Martha Washington Chamber, No 2, O K P Washington Hall Thursday evenings

H Clay Beatty League, No 29, L L L Mohican Hall Every other Wednesday evening

—Good ice cream weather

—The public schools close on the 27th inst

—The strawberry season has about closed.

—Excursion tickets to Trenton are sold for 50 cents.

—The mercury in the thermometer is among high

—The GAZETTE for one year can be had for $1.

—Evening promenaders enjoy Bristol's pleasant streets

—The Bristol exodus to Ocean Grove has not yet began

—The grounds at the railroad station are being improved.

—The work of improving Otter street is being rapidly pushed.

—Democrats about Bristol are, generally speaking, Randall men.

—Several Bristol people went to Swarthmore on Commencement day

—The up-river steamboats are liberally patronized by excursion parties.

A five-pound bass is the latest boasted product of the upper Delaware.

—The trustees of the Presbyterian church have resolved to continue the free pew system.

—General W. H H Davis, of the *Democrat*, has written his letter of acceptance

—DeWitt Brothers have five thousand plants to give away. For particulars see their advertisement

—H. C Michener, Esq, of Doylestown, is spoken of as a Republican candidate for Congress in this district.

—Sturgeon are present in such numbers in Delaware bay that a single fisherman caught over 200 in two days last week.

—Teachers' examination will be held on Saturday, at the Wood street school house, by Miss Tillie J. Booz, Superintendent.

—Repairs are now being made at the Methodist church, on Wood street The services are held in the lecture room until the improvements are completed.

—The new schooner Margaret May, Lemuel Jarvis Captain, has received the first cargo, amounting to 802 tons of coal consigned from Philadelphia to Boston.

—The manufacture of coal gas at the Bristol Gas Works began to-day. It will be two or three days before any perceptible difference will be observed in the light.

—On last Thursday evening, instead of the usual exercises at the Bristol Seminary, Miss Merriam gave a reunion, at which many of the old pupils were present.

—The strawberry festival at the Buckley street Mission school, on last Friday evening, was much enjoyed by the young folks who attend the school, and received the warm praises of those who participated.

—Bristol borough tax duplicate foots up this year $6,153 55. The tax assessed against the First ward is $3,479.60; against the Second, $2,336.85, and against the Third, $2,337.10. There are also 257 dogs returned for taxation.

—Captain Cone has adopted a new and novel system of ticket selling upon the steamers Republic and Columbia. Out of every hundred sold ten free ones are given away. They are promiscuously purchased, and the lucky passenger in every case has his money returned with the ticket.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Asbury Park and Ocean Grove are rapidly filling up with summer guests.

### CONCERNING TRAMPS.

The number of people who have a feeling of sympathy for professional tramps and who give them encouragement in their wanderings about the country is steadily decreasing. The fact is that it is being rapidly found out that these marauders are unworthy of any assistance, and that donations of food and clothing is only giving encouragement to a set of thieves and vagabonds, and fostering a class of people that should not be permitted to be at large. Bristol has not yet had any of those outrages committed upon her citizens that have been frequently perpetrated in other communities, but there is no assurance lying in this fact that she will escape much longer. We hear of several cases within the past week that show that these outlaws are capable of any villainy that their evil minds may suggest. On Tuesday, a tramp forced his way into the dwelling of a resident of the Third ward and finding no one at home but the wife of the occupant, when informed that she had nothing for him attempted an assault upon her. She gave an alarm which caused him to flee, and a subsequent search by the police failed to discover his whereabouts. Another recent case happened on Otter street, when a tramp asked for food and not liking its quality demanded something better and emphasized his demand by brandishing a knife. Fortunately the man of the house put in an appearance and ordered the fellow off He went away muttering threats that he would burn down his house, and the owner of the house set up all night to protect his property, fearing that an attempt might be made to set fire to it. This state of affairs should not exist, and it is time that some law should be enacted that will protect peaceable citizens from the depredations of those who wander from town to town and depend upon what they can beg or steal for their livelihood. The law as it now stands for some reason is not efficient. Whether it is the fault of the law itself or of the difficulties in proving the offense we do not know. But there is one thing certain and that is that it is inoperative. If there is not some remedy provided soon the consequence will be that the penalty of a careless forbearance will be the steady increase of that class of crimes which tramps are ever ready to commit.

—The Commencement week at Lafayette College begins on June 22d, with the exercises of the 51st anniversary of the Brainerd Missionary Society and a sermon by the Rev. W Dayton Roberts, of Philadelphia. The 23rd is Senior Class Day, humorous and grave, with music by the Ringgold band of Reading. On the 24th Rev J. M Ludlow, D. D, of Brooklyn, delivers the Oration before the Societies, followed by an Athletic contest and a reception tendered by the alumni to Rev. Dr J. H. Mason Knox, the President elect, whose inauguration closes the day.

The Senior Class numbers 59, of whom 20 are candidates for Degrees in the Engineering and Scientific courses of study, and 39 in the Classical course their graduation is on the 25th, with an examination of candidates for entrance on the following day A circular containing special railroad rates, etc, may be had by addressing the College Secretary at Easton.

The Doylestown correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* says "I hear that the first edition of that elaborately and carefully prepared 'History of Bucks County,' from the able and searching pen of General Davis, has become exhausted, and at the present time commands $12! A second edition is spoken of, and, if issued, I have no doubt that very copy will be sold. It is a work that every Bucks county family ought to possess and preserve as an heir-loom, but not only the families of our county, but thousands of others who have located in other counties and States It is remarkably full of interest, and the more one reads of it the more attractive it becomes. I was told only yesterday that the author was seven years in writing it, most of the time lying upon his back The innumerable records from which the leading points are necessarily gathered required vast labor, and to be accurate in its details the greatest care and particularity."

Three fatal accidents were reported at the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City Saturday. The first was the death of Joseph Allen, a freight conductor on the Long Branch division. He was riding on the top of his train and did not stoop low enough as the train went under the bridge near Elberon His skull was crushed and he died instantly. The second victim was Joseph Branigan, who was struck and instantly killed at the Market street depot, Newark. The third unfortunate is an unknown man, whose mangled remains were scattered along the track near the depot at Rahway.

—In the National Base Ball League, Boston still leads with 28 games won; New York and Providence stand second with 24 games won. Buffalo is third with 17 won; Chicago fourth with 16 won, Philadelphia fifth with 12 won, Cleveland sixth and Detroit last. The Metropolitans lead in the American Association; St. Louis in the Unions; Wilmington the Eastern League and Harvard in the Intercollegiate Association

A rock crusher has been in use for some time past near Rockhill station, Hilltown. The boulders in the vicinity are blasted with dynamite and the larger pieces are broken with sledges, they are then put in the crusher and ground and afterwards shipped to Philadelphia where they are used on the highways. About thirty laborers are employed at the crusher who receive from $1.50 to $1.75 per day

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, June 18th—H W. Bright, Mrs. Charlotte Boardley, Miss Kitty Boyle, Maggie Curran, Peter Coyle, Jennie Callahan, George W. Cullen, Mrs Ada Rue, William A Thomas, Jessie White, Mrs. L. Williams, Abbie S Wood. Postals: John Brady, Patrick Quinn.

Trenton's school census foots up 9072 children, an increase over last year of 1027.

### HEISTER CLYMER'S SUICIDE.

READING, June 17.—The fact has just been made known that the death of the Hon. Heister Clymer was not caused by apoplexy, as was at first announced, but that he took a dose of morphine the evening before his death, that the physicians worked hard all night to save him, and he died on their hands next morning. It is said that financial reverses while in the iron business led him to take this step. He drew up his will two weeks ago, giving everything to his wife.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 —Mr Clymer took about twenty grains of morphine, and was discovered by his wife about 7 o'clock in the evening in an unconscious state. A physician was quickly summoned, who at once walked him up and down the rooms all night, having relays of men relieving each other at midnight. A stomach pump was used until 6 o'clock in the morning, without effect.

His wife, meanwhile, was going into hysterics every few minutes. Mr Clymer died in terrible agony. After he died every effort was made to have the matter kept quiet and to prevent a coroner's inquest, in which the family was successful; but Coroner Schoedler was notified this afternoon, and the body may yet be resurrected and an inquest held.

The matter has caused great excitement throughout the city and county. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon.

This afternoon Mrs. Clymer is lying low from prostration caused by the shock, and it is a question whether she will recover or not. It is impossible to get facts from the attending physicians, as they refuse to be interviewed.

—The July *Eclectic* contains a very fine steel engraving of Gen. Gordon, whose fate is now a matter of such interest to England, and, indeed, to the world. It also presents as usual many excellent points, and includes a number of seasonable and weighty articles. The place of honor is given to a paper on "Cardinal Newman" one of the most remarkable men of the age, by Richard H. Hutton. Prof. Edward H. Freeman is represented by a fascinating article entitled "Some Neglected Points of History," in which this brilliant historian is seen at his best. Matthew Arnold's American lecture on "Emerson" is reprinted as an essay, and will excite renewed interest in this form. The conclusion of the poet Swinburne's powerful criticism of "Wordsworth and Byron" is given, and the readers of the article will hardly fail to recognize that Swinburne has a much genius as a prose-writer as in the domain of verse, "Fashionable Philosophy," a reprint from *Blackwood's* is racy and satrical, and the story from the pen of the recently dead Turgenieff, "A Strange Story," will be found of great charm Other articles of interest are "The Mad Czar" "Romance in the Supression of Books," "Diary of the last European, who rode through the desert from Berber to Suakim," "Circe in Mediæval Song," and "The Mahdi" There are several entertaining short papers, and the whole make-up of the number shows excellent taste and knowledge of the public wants. As this number begins a new volume, it offers a favorable time for new subscriptions.

Published by E R Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms $5 per year single numbers, 45 cents; trial subscription for three months, $1.

—The *Art Exchange* of June 19 will contain designs for fish dish and a half dozen fish plates. These designs show marine plants, fishes and shells arranged in a charmingly decorative way. A design in color for sofa pillow decoration, by the Boston Society of Decorative Art, is also to be given A unique design of oak leaves and acorns, for the larger dishes of dinner service, and an exquisite woodland scene, "The Ruined Abbey," by Lahanne, are also to be found in this issue. In Decorative Notes is given some interesting information as to novelties in pottery, porcelain, glassware, vases, lamps, screens, yacht pillows, photograph frames, sachets, birch bark calendars. In Notes and Queries department questions are answered relative to pastel painting, Kensington painting, siccatif de Harlem and siccatif de Courtray, decorative arrangement of peacock feathers, embroidery; the celebrated Duran palette, sketching on linen and brass work. Published by William Whitlock, 140 Nassau street, New York

WIT, WISDOM, AND PHILOSOPHY OF JEAN PAUL RICHTER.—Edited by Gilles P. Hawley. This volume is a cabinet-box containing over 250 of the choicest gems literature has ever furnished the world. Richter has long since taken his seat among the "immortals," but with the exception of scattered quotations met here and there, American readers are comparitively little acquainted with his pungent and profound writings. It has been well said of him, "no writer has made such brilliant remarks and no ten have made so many." Nor is his wit of a sort that can do nothing but destroy. Some of the ablest thinkers of the century have been eager to confess their debt to him for inspiration, rich suggestiveness, and subtle analysis. This volume of selections has been made with excellent taste and discrimination, and displays to advantage the range of Richter's thought and imagination. It will be prized by all who love companionship of genius. Published in Funk & Wagnalls' (10 and 12 Day Street, N. Y.) *Standard Library* Paper 25 cents.

—Miss Anna Laura Dawes, a daughter of Senator Dawes, advocates a Jewish State in Palestine. She praises the intellectuality of the people, and she finds that in statecraft the Jew has done brilliant things. "The time is but just gone by," she says, "when the leader of the Liberal party in Germany was a Jew, the leader of the Republican party in France was a Jew, and the Prime Minister of England was a Jew!"

—The Lang shirt factory, at Doylestown, has been closed, owing to dull trade. The light machinery is to be removed to Philadelphia and the heavier remain in the building.

### NEWS ITEMS.

—London is the only large city in the old world that doesn't possess a university.

—A New Columbia hunter and his two hounds killed twenty-two foxes the past season

—There are 36,000 islands in Lake Superior, according to Mr. Cabot, of the Agassiz Expedition.

—Senator Gardner, of Atlantic county, N. J., has added 1000 more inmates to his "terrapin farm."

—"Sea Rest," the home for teachers and saleswomen at Asbury Park, will open for the season on June 21

—The spruce trees of Vermont are dying from some mysterious disease, and landowners are becoming uneasy.

—William Houlk, a wealthy farmer of Newcomerstown, Ohio, was torn to pieces by a vicious Clydesdale stallion on Sunday.

—A New York capitalist who borrowed an umbrella at Port Huron, Mich., two years ago, and didn't return it, was promptly sued for damages on revisiting the place last week.

—Wisconsin is the leading dairy State in this country, its products in that line last year amounting in value to $19,500,000. There are in the State 1,000 creameries and cheese factories and 500,000 cows.

—Mary Flemming, who kept a grocery store at Ocean and Danforth avenues, Jersey City, learned a few days ago that her husband had another wife in England. On Saturday night she disappeared and has not since been seen.

On Friday last an evening newspaper in New York published an account of the execution of a murderer at Salt Lake City, Utah. Next day came a despatch saying that a reprieve had been granted, and the murderer still lives.

—Pennsylvania has 20,000 producing oil wells, yielding 60,000 barrels of oil in a day. There is stored in tanks in the region of these wells nearly 38,000,000 barrels of oil These tanks cost $8,000 each, and over $12,000,000 has been spent in building them.

The biggest man in the late Republican Convention was Mr. Ruth Gorber. He is a monster of height and flesh and seems to be perfectly healthy. Indian looking, hair black and straight, he would appear to be over seven feet high and probably to weigh six hundred pounds

Cincinnati courts are disposing of murderers with a rapidity unknown before the riots. A prominent criminal lawyer is so discouraged that he says he will take no more criminal cases. He predicts that some day an innocent man will be hanged and then a reaction will follow.

A German showman, named Hagenback, has a Cingalese menagerie at Hamburg, which includes twenty-two sacred elephants brought from Ceylon, and he values the whole of them at about one-third the appraisement put on single alleged specimens in this country.

An opera company which left London for a tour in India, Australia and Java about a year ago, became stranded in the latter place, and the prima donna, Mme. Duche, is now a chambermaid in one of the hotels there, while the tenor, M. Treblana, has entered the service of a cattle raiser. The rest of the troup are engaged in similar occupations.

James D Fish, late President of the Marine National Bank, was on Friday indicted by the U. S Grand Jury for the violation of section 5,028 of the Banking law, which refers to the misappropriation of the funds of a national bank by a bank official. He will be arranged at the next term of the U. S Circuit Court.

An English bicyclist has made the journey from Land's End to John o' Groat's, 930 miles, in 15 minutes less than seven days. The machine used was of a class hitherto noted rather for safety than speed, the largest wheel being lower than usual and receiving power from a hinged lever instead of thorough a direct crank action.

—Tuscon is the pride of all Arizonians. They even claim it to be the oldest city in America, and declare that its origin antedates that of Santa Fe. Before the advent of Americans it was a Mexican hamlet, and still earlier it was an Indian village. No traces of its first occupants are to be seen to-day, but the adobe houses and narrow, winding streets are Mexican

The Grand Jury of Omaha, Nebraska, have indited the Mayor and Chief of Police of that city, on charges of having accepted bribes from keepers of gambling houses. It is said the jury have traced nearly $4,000 into the hands of the accused. The payments are alleged to have been regularly made once a month, The salary of each of these officers was only $1,000 a year.

—At Dublin, Ind., lately, a little girl was left in the house under the protection of a large dog. During the absence of the family three tramps broke into the house and the dog attacked them with such vigor that the intruders could not get away, and one of them was severely injured. The noise made while the animal was using them up was so great that the attention of neighbors was attracted, and the latter secured the tramps.

When Kaiser Wilhelm attends the races at Charlottenburg, he generally leaves for home a little before the end of the sports in order to avoid the crowd. On a recent occasion, however, he insisted on remaining through all. "But, sire," urged his attendants, "there will then be a great throng of vehicles and the way will be blocked." "Tut, tut!" cried he; I know better than that. The Berliners will make way for their king." And they did.

—The French treaty with China, by which a war between the two countries in reference to Tonquin was avoided, seems to have been a complete backdown on both sides from all their original positions. China gives up all claim to Tonquin and Annam, and recognizes the French protectorate, while France, on the other hand, surrenders her claim to an indemnity for the cost of the war, both in money and territory.

### A GAS BLAZE EIGHTY FEET HIGH.

The iron manufacturers of Pittburg do not propose to be dependent on the natural gas companies for their supply of this valuable fuel. Two firms have already began the drilling of wells and four others will begin operations in a day or two. At the Pennsylvania Tube Works the use of coal has been discontinued altogether. The workmen find the new fuel superior in its application to the manufacture of wrought iron tubes, and the cost is half the old expense for coal and coke. A civil engineer has measured the Westinghouse gas blaze and found it to be eighty feet in height. It varies, however, with the condition of the atmosphere. The gas escapes from a six inch pipe seventy-five feet high, so that the top of the jet when the engineer brought his instrument to bear on it was 155 feet from the surface. A still, clear night makes every difference in the volume of the blaze. Mr. Westinghouse finished another derrick to-day. Drilling is already under way.

—Six thousand dollars were given last year by the women of the United States toward christianizing the heathen. The ministers who encourage this use of money, when so many hundreds of thousands right here in our own cities are suffering for the necessaries, to say nothing of the comforts, of life, evidently forget Christ's admonition that "the poor ye have always with ye." John Randolph, in Congress, didn't favor wholesale subscriptions for the Greek revolution in 1828. He said "The Greeks are at your doors'"

☞ A THOROUGH COURSE of Acker's Blood Elixir will remove all taint from the blood It cures Scrofula, Ulcers Boils and Pimples Sold by John K Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa

Chief Justice Waite, with his family, will spend the rest of June in his Ohio home, Toledo, and will then go to the old Waite homestead at Lyme, on the Connecticut river, where he will stay during the Presidential canvass.

☞ WHAT WILL STOP MY COUGHING AT NIGHT? Guarantee Acker's English Remedy will Price 25c, 50c and $1 Jno K Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa

☞ The place to get all kinds of agricultural machinery repaired, lawn mowers sharpened and repaired, and all kinds of machine work; is between Dorrance and Washington streets, opposite iron foundry Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. S. Moss, Bristol, Pa

☞ I DON'T FEEL WELL?" The stomach is out of order, neglected, this means chronic dyspepsia. You should take Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets and avoid this terrible disease Sold by Jno K Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa

☞ The place to get pure medicines, fine chemicals, superior perfumery, toilet soaps, hair oil and pomades is at the Dorrance street Drug Store. It is also the place of accuracy, carefulness and low prices, and is conducted by Serrill Douglass, a graduate in pharmacy.

☞ NO LONGER A QUESTION of opinion, we guarantee every box of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets Price 25c and 50c Jno K Young Druggist 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa

☞ Fresh meat, juicy and tender, choice roasts, best steaks, excellent stews, nutritious soup pieces, beef, veal and mutton at the old established meat market at corner of Mill and Cedar streets. Charles H Fenton, Proprietor

☞ LADIES SHOULD ask at MIR R, a beautifying complexion results from using Acker's Blood Elixir Sold by John K Young Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa

☞ Next time you pass Hoguet's Pioneer Drug Store call in and ask for a copy of "Facts you Ought to Know." It will tell you all about Pomeroy's Petroline Porousted Plasters, and contains interesting information you "don't know" now. Free to all

☞ AN OLD NURSE SAYS Acker's English Remedy is best for coughs, croup, diphtheria, or bronchitis. Sold by John K Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street Bristol, Pa

Crescent Tobacco advertisement in another column

☞ USE ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Consumption Sold by Jno K Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol Pa

### MARRIED.

POUNDS—SPEAR.—At Easton, Pa, June 12th 1884 by the Rev Frank E Miller Mr H Howard Pounds, of Bristol and Miss Annie O Spear, of Easton

RUBY—BAUM.—On June 14th, 1884, by Rev Levi G Bock, Mr Philip Ruby, of Camptown, Montgomery county, and Miss Rosa Baum, of the same place

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of HENRY A SCHEETZ M D late of Bristol Borough Bucks county, deceased—Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted unto Elizabeth C Scheetz all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to her attorney.

JOHN C. STUCKERT, Bristol, Pa

THE IDEAL BICYCLE IDEAL IN PRICE AND FINISH. Send For Descriptive List. H.B. HART, 511 ARCH ST., PHILA., PA. AGENTS WANTED

WE STILL HAVE

**10,000 Plants**

**For Sale**

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!

WE ARE GIVING TO EVERY PURCHASER OF FINE PLANTS EQUALLING IN VALUE THE PLANTS PURCHASED, in other words for every dollars worth bought an extra dollars worth is given free

DE WITT'S GREENHOUSES,

Front St. between Walnut and Franklin.

ABOUT

PHOSPHATES.

There are so many articles offered that farmers hardly know what to buy. But no one can make a mistake buying an Animal Bone Super-Phosphate for $25 per ton of $2,000 pounds, delivered on board car or boat at Philadelphia.

TRADE THE MARK

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR

PHOSPHATE

ADOPTED 1880

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

For circulars giving analysis and further information, call on or address

BAUGH & SONS,

Sole Manufacturers,

20 South Del. Ave., Philadelphia.

LOST. On Saturday evening, June 7th, 1884, a GOLD BRACELET SET WITH A GARNET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to JAMES S. FINE, Bristol, Pa.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS

GREEN

CHEMICALLY PURE,

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

A POUND,

AT

DR. PURSELL'S

Drug Store.

Examine thoroughly before you buy your Summer Clothing.

Our goods will stand a severe inspection. You will be surprised at the low prices and wonder how we do it and make it pay.

A. C. YATES & CO.,

Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE

TO

TAXPAYERS.

The Treasurer of Bristol Borough will be at the Town House,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 1st and 2nd,

between the hours of 9 A M and 6 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Borough tax JAMES WRIGHT, Treasurer

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close setting and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the CONE-PAINE'S Agents (leading jewelers) who give a Full Warrant.

BRICKS

For Sale!

Piled on Wharf at either Burlington or Bristol.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SALMON, | . . | $5 25 per M |
| HARD, | . . | 7 25 " |
| STRETCHERS, | . . | 8 00 " |

MURRELL DOBBINS,

Ledger Building,

Philadelphia.

BRISTOL COTTAGE,

Atlantic Avenue,

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

Delightful Location. Four doors from the Beach.

Open June 1st until October 1st.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON.

For further information address,

MRS. HELEN B. ZIMMERMAN, Manager, OCEAN GROVE, N J

SUPERIOR CANNED FRUITS.

NECTARINES, GREEN GAGE PLUMS, APRICOTS WHITE HEATH PEACHES, BARTLETT PEARS WHITE CHERRIES, AND GOLDEN DROP PLUMS

These goods are packed at San Jose, California, and are, we believe, the finest Canned Fruits ever offered in this market

THREE POUND CANS, 25 CENTS EACH, THREE CANS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

EDWARD H. FOSTER,

Dorrance Street.

WHEREAS, there are certain printed envelopes scattered among the citizens of Bristol, purporting to have been issued by the FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH OF BRISTOL, soliciting help toward the erection of a church building We beg leave to inform the good people of the borough that no such printed envelopes have been sent out by said church

By order and in behalf of the First African Baptist Church of Bristol WILLIS TURNER, Pastor.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON, GREGORY WHITE, LOUIS BURRELL, } Deacons

JOSEPH SHERMAN. WILLIAM C PEIRCE.

SHERMAN & PEIRCE,

Successors to Joseph Sherman,

Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Fruit Boxes and Wooden Ware in general,

BRISTOL, PA.

SHORTHAND BY MAIL.

A speed of FIFTY words a minute guaranteed in twelve practical lessons by mail Reporting style taught from the beginning Pamphlet free.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF PHONOGRAPHY, 1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. LINGLE & McKNIGHT

FOR RENT. THE STORE AND DWELLING No. 27 Mill Street, lately occupied by Mrs Jewett Suitable for almost any business Apply to CHARLES H FENTON, Corner of Mill and Cedar Streets.

A FARM OF 74 ACRES TO LET. Situate on the Philadelphia and Bristol pike, two miles above Holmesburg. Apply to JAMES DAY, Holmesburg, 22d Ward, Philadelphia

A FARM OF 42 ACRES TO LET. Situate on the Bustleton road, near Holmesburg. Apply to JAMES DAY, Holmesburg, 22d Ward, Philadelphia.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description Terms of payment very liberal. JOSHUA PEIRCE

ESTATE NOTICE. Persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH S. THOMAS, deceased, are requested to present the same to JOSHUA PEIRCE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Summer Campaign

OPENED AT

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S,

Next to Canal Bridge,

BRISTOL, PA.

Largest Stock!

Finest Goods!

Lowest Prices!

Latest Novelties!

LAWNS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS.
GLOVES,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY.
MILLINERY GOODS,
SILKS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS.
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS.
TOWELS AND TOWELING.

Carpets,

Oil Cloths

AND

Mattings.

A large, well selected and fresh stock of

FINE GROCERIES,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT.

UPPER LEHIGH and OTHER FIRST-CLASS

COAL.

At the Lowest Price for Good

EGG, STOVE, SMALL STOVE, CHESTNUT AND PEA.

Extra care in delivery

BLACKSMITH'S COAL, the Best and Cheapest in the town.

☞ Orders for Coal can be sent by Telephone, from the Telephone office, without cost to the sender, or by postal card, and will receive prompt attention.

HARD AND SOFT WOOD, dry and nicely split.

AMBER SOAP

THE BEST IN THE MARKET FOR FAMILY USE.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND CANAL STS.

AMOS LIPPINCOTT, Agent,

The Veteran Tobacconist,

HAS REMOVED HIS STORE

FROM 57 TO 66 MILL STREET,

where he intends to carry on his business as heretofore on the

SCRUTENUTENARY PRINCIPLE.

He keeps constantly on hand the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS

Try the "Abajo," the best five cent cigar in the market

"Butler's Gilt Edge" a new and favorite Tobacco, is highly recommended.

"North Star" and "Magnolia, Fine Cut Tobaccos kept constantly in stock

Cigarettes and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco Scotch and Rapee Snuff. Clay Briar Wood and other Pipes in great variety Remember the place.

57 Mill Street, Bristol.

J. K. WILDMAN.

No. 26 South Third Street

Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS

of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds

EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.

Reliable GARDEN SEEDS!

At Popular Prices.

Z. DE FOREST ELY & CO'S

NEW SEED STORE,

1122 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Catalogues mailed on application

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM T A RIDGE, late of Falls township, Bucks county, Pa All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to

ELWOOD BURTON, Administrator, Tullytown P O., Bucks Co, Pa

Or, B F GILKESON, his Attorney

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM H PARR, late of Falls township, Bucks county, deceased—Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

JAMES W PARR, Administrator, Tullytown, Bucks county, Pa

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Stackhouse, late of Bristol township, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to

EMMA C. STACKHOUSE, Executrix,

JOHN R STACKHOUSE, Executor, of Bristol township

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of Mary W. Field, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to

PIERSON MITCHELL, Administrator.

NEWPORTVILLE

MILLS!

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that my mill has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with all the modern improvements in the machinery line The PATENT PROCESS for flour has been adopted and gives satisfaction in every respect, and I can offer to the public as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the market.

☞ Prime Timothy Seed for sale.

*Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted.*

☞ Grists ground on short notice.

I. C. FETTER, Newportville

TO FARMERS.

SUBSTANTIAL FARMERS who may read this are invited to examine

THE OXFORD MARKET,

CORNER OXFORD and TWENTIETH STS, and consider it it would not be to their interest to have a stall there.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT

COLUMBIA.

Will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7 00 A M and 4 P M, touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P M Fare, 25c each way. Excursion, 40c

SUNDAY—Leaves Bristol 8 15 A M and 4 P M Returning leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P M

STEAMBOAT

TWILIGHT.

The Steamer Twilight will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 A M, and 3 P M for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol. Returning, at 9 30 Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia, Returning, leave Bristol at 9 30 A M. and 5 00 P. M. Fare, 25c Excursion, 40c Freight taken at low rates

HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain

STEAMBOAT SILVER STAR.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Friday, | 20, 10 A M | Friday, | 20, 2 P M. |
| Saturday, | 21, 10 A M, | Saturday, | 21, 2 P M. |
| Monday, | 23, 11 A M | Monday, | 23, 3 P M. |
| Tuesday, | 24, 11 A M | Tuesday, | 24, 3 P M. |
| Wednesday, | 25, 11 A M | Wednesday, | 25, 4 P M. |
| Thursday, | 26, 11 A M. | Thursday, | 26, 4 P M. |

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

## THE TREE BY THE WELL.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

An Arab Sheik in deserts wide
On ... sorrowed so for thirsting man
... before the caravan
And digging wells he, thirsting, died

He d... of thirst! the wells remain!
Oh ... patient pioneer,
God's angels, what a triumph here!
To know no well is digged in vain.

We ... against the sunset gold,
We lifted hand to desert land,
Digged wells—and graves—in drifting sand—
The Arab's piteous tale of old

[illegible]
Your peaks rise up to call it blessed
They stand eternal sentinel!

Some far on day when we are dust
And all this vast vale teems with life,
Some brave souls fainting in the strife
May ... them here and speak us just,

May say we few through wilds or rime
Blazed out new ways for worlds to come
And murmured not but bravely dumb
So died, full trusting God and time.

Life's lessons bid us bide its worth
With all its fruitage bound in toil
Trust God, and trust the generous soil
Of human hearts, as trusting earth.

I count it kinglier far to wait,
To work in faith, to wait in tears,
Aye wait and wait a thousand years,
Than once to doubt, or challenge fate

So here we set this little seed
And trust its tender boughs to Time,
To grow to touch the stars sublime,
As grows and grows some small, good deed,

Set deep where lilies ever nod,
Walled round by everlasting snows,
To grow as some great strong soul grows
When growing upward to its God.

## A JAPANESE CREMATION.

H. W. Lucey, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says. There is one nation, now the oldest empire in the world, where cremation is an established usage, and where the Government, with shrewd appreciation of the advantages of sanitary laws, have of late years carefully fostered it. This is Japan, where cremation establishments, under Government control, are to be found in all the chief cities. In Tokio, the principal place of cremation is situated at Shen-jo, a suburb After an hour's drive through a lane of busy life, we came to the silent house where the dead awaited the last service of the living. It stands a little apart from the main road, a building of a single story, with an innocent looking tall chimney, and might be connected with a pottery or small iron foundry.

The business is always conducted privately, and there are few in Tokio, except those who are professionally engaged, who have witnessed the process. But arrangements made by the omnipotent foreign minister opened the doors, and secured a respectable welcome for us. We were first received in the house of the manager, where tea was served in priceless porcelain cups of Kutani ware. The furnace, if so imposing a name may be used for a process so simple, stood a few paces from the house On entering it there was nothing to be seen but what appeared to be two butter-tubs resting upon a few faggots of wood. There were several cavities about two inches deep and a foot long in the stone floor, and these were filled with shavings.

According to municipal law no burning is to be done before 6 30 in the evening. It still wanted ten minutes to that time, but in the circumstances the manager thought he would be safe in anticipating the hour, and the shavings were fired. One of the men, kneeling before the growing flame, fanned it with a piece of wood It caught the dry faggots, greedily licked the sides of the tub, rose high in the air, and then, with a horrible thud, the head of the barrel burst outwards Quick as thought the man seized a large piece of wood, lying by in readiness, and hid from sight whatever may have protruded. It is the boast of the skillful cremator that under his supervision the contents of the barrel are never exposed to view A heavy matting of wet straw is laid over the length of the barrel before the fire is ignited. As the barrel is burned away this falls in and covers the body. In three hours the work is done. Every particle of flesh is burned away, and there remains only the skeleton. The bones and the teeth the relatives collect and give them sepulture.

There are three classes of cremation at this establishment. In the first class each body is burned separately, a charge being made of 7 yen, equal to 28 shillings in our money. In the second class the charge is only 10 shillings, the difference being that two or more, according to the briskness of trade, are burned at the same time The third class pay 6s. 6d, the semblance of a coffin provided by the tub being dispensed with.

It will be seen that as compared with the most moderate scale of ordinary burial charges, cremation is cheap. As far as I could gather, it is this which recommends itself to the class of Japanese, generally the least wealthy, who avail themselves of the resources at the establishment at Shen-jo and kindred institutions.

REMOVING WINE AND FRUIT STAINS. Fruit juices, wines, jams, etc, leave stains which are difficult to deal with, and troublesome First, it is well to wash with water to remove sugary matter, then use diluted ammonia to neutralize the acid, after which exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur. The difficulty of the last application is its injury to colors, as it bleaches vegetable dyes, so it must only be resorted to as the last extremity. The agonies of mind suffered by hostesses who see their best tablecloths and serviettes stained with wine are not always altogether concealed from guests, nor postponed until opportunity serves for giving vent to indignation. There is a tradition that depositing a spoonful of salt upon a port wine stain immediately after it has been given will neutralize the injury. This is altogether a delusion. Anything to keep the spot moist until remedies are applied would do as well. It is simpler and more effective to dip the part in boiling milk as soon as possible afterwards, and keep the milk boiling until the spot disappears. Fruit may or may not yield to the last remedy. As an alternative first rub the spot on each side with hard soap, and then lay on a thick mixture of starch and cold water. Rub this mixture of starch well into the spot, and afterwards expose it to sun and air If the stain proves obstinate repeat the process a few days afterwards. Ripe fruit makes the most troublesome stain; sometimes unripe fruit of the same kind acts as a remover.—*Household Words.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The land forfeiture bills before Congress will, if passed and signed by the President, restore to the government about 70,000,000 acres of land. This land will probably be open to actual settlers and others who may desire to purchase it, and it will no doubt be rapidly taken up. The great trouble with the public land purchases in the West is that the lands are bought up in large blocks by non-residents and held for years, to be increased in value by the improvements made around them by actual settlers The only sufficient remedy for this seems to be to tax all lands held in this way so heavily that the owners will have to either sell or improve them, or else pay a large revenue into the treasury of the State or Territory where the lands are located. Another injury to actual settlers is the great grain farms of the West. They are cultivated and the crops gathered by machinery, and they establish no homes, and encourage no permanent population. Small farms owned by resident farmers are the best.

## THE NILE IN FLOOD.

The Nile is in flood! And how different is the glad welcome given to the news from the feelings with which the people of any other land hear that their chief river threatens an inundation. But this is no criminal, murderous flood, such as I have seen on the Indian Ganges, on the American Mississippi, carrying away hamlets by the score and washing down with the ruins of the villages the corpses of the villagers. It is a message of joy that comes from the south, past Philæ and the Island of Flowers to Sevene among its ruins. The Nile is in flood and pouring out as it goes, on either bank, the promise of abundant harvests. Past the city of Apollo—monument of a dead worship—to colossal Thebes dreaming among its sand-swept palaces of a royal grandeur that is fallen and gone, to Dendera, buried among its palms, but still unmindful, in a single temple, of old priestly splendor, and so on into Lower Egypt, and past the stately piles of Memphis—that contest, even in their ruins, supremacy with Thebes—into the Delta. Throughout its course we mark the quickening influence of the advancing flood. In spite of the rumors of war, with fear of change perplexing monarchs, the crier went his round, announcing in a quaint chant the daily rise of the water, and close behind him came the priests, ever ready to reap advantage from popular enthusiasm, whether grief or gladness.

When the register has marked a rise of twenty feet, the crier proclaimed the "completion," and the priests again took toll for "the abundance," and then the dams of all the reservoirs were cut, and the water released over the fields. The ceremony is a quaint one, for in the gap stands a pillar of mud, "the bride of the flood," and as the water rushes through, it is whirled away amid the shouts of the spectators. With a firing of guns and music and merry-making the day closes, and the people disperse, assured of their harvest. At the autumnal equinox the flood would be at its height, and in two months' time the crier would go round again. for the inundation had ceased, and in sign thereof leave at each door a lump of dry Nile mud.

Long before this the peasants have been afield, scattering their grain on the soaking ground, and in the villages among the date palms there have been no loiterers for many a day For, British army or no, the precious water has to be guided to the farthest limits of the fields, and little banks to retain it have to be built round the patches into which the broad levels of cotton and mustard and sugar cane are divided. The "shadoof" has to be made for raising the water from the wells in which it will be stored, and the ground has to be broken up to receive the artificial flood. So, between the relaxations of war, the fellah has plenty of work to occupy his hands.

And for what strange crops are they preparing! Here, next the rose garden—for Egypt manufactures much rose water—will stand a field of hemp, not grown for rope, but for the dreadful poison of its leaves Civilized governments such as that of India make the preparation—"bashish," "bhang," or "ganja"—penal, but here in poor Egypt the peasant is at liberty to compound the awful drug. Here will be poppy, and next to it castor oil, separated, perhaps, by a strip of henna from a field of tobacco or saffron. The vast proportion of the crop will, of course, be cotton and millet—for bread is with the Egyptians even more than with other people, the first staple of food—wheat, barley and maize, but a large area will as certainly be devoted to pulses, lentils and beans To the choice of vegetables the climate puts as few restrictions as in America, for, besides all that are found in European fields, the Egyptians grow those of Oriental countries, chili, cucumbers, the egg plant, brinballs, bindles, banyans, mallows, and a score of others that have no English name that I know of. But whatever the crop, the scene is the same everywhere—an agricultural people hailing with delight the relief from a long suspense, and beginning to busy itself about the great event of their year—the harvest of the Nile flooded lands

COLD AND HEAT NEAR THE POLES.—We are accustomed to associate this geographical position with extreme cold (remarks the Duke of Argyle in the April number of *Good Words*) But the rocks of Greenland tell us that, although this is the case now, it was not the case in former ages, and consequently that there is no necessary connection between an extremely low temperature and a position near the pole They tell us, in short, that this association is purely temporary and accidental. It is striking and curious enough to find, in the bleak headlands of the Isle of Mull, on our own coasts, the leaves of an abundant forest vegetation—the large leaves of the plane tree. the evergreen needles of the texodium, of the yew, and of the pine, and mixed with these the frond-like leaves of the tree called by botanists "Salisburia," which is now an inhabitant of Japan. But the curiosity of this contrast between the present and the past, as regards climatal conditions; is nothing to the still greater contrast in this matter which is presented by by finding the same fossil flora in the rocks of Greenland—rocks whose surfaces are now most wholly bare of vegetation, and all the higher elevations of which are covered with eternal ice and snow. And yet even this contrast is not the contrast highest in degree which the rocks of Greenland present The Miocene flora, to which those leaf-beds belong, is a very old flora now, but there was another flora much older, which we have never seen in life, and which from its nearest living analogies, we are accustomed to think must have been associated with almost a tepid and steamy atmosphere. This is the flora of the coal measures. Yet this flora, too, in long ages before the Miocene, has certainly flourished on the area which is now occupied by Greenland, It is needless to point out what curious questions these facts raise.

THE MOTHER CITY OF AMERICAN FREEMASONRY.—The Masons of Philadelphia have at last been enabled to make good their claim that, theirs was the mother city of Freemasonry in America, and thus set at rest the plea of Massachusetts for the priority. The ledger book of St. John's Lodge, kept by Benjamin Franklin, and giving a list of members from June 24, 1731, to June 24, 1738, a stiff vellum volume, all in Franklin's own handwriting, is now in the library of the Philadelphia Historical Society, having been presented to it by George T. Ingham, of Salem, N. J., who received it from a descendant of David Hall, who was Franklin's partner in the printing business. It is well preserved, and bears on its face its evidence as an original record. It is the oldest Masonic Lodge book by far in America. The oldest existing lodge record book previously known in Pennsylvania dates back only to 1767, and the oldest lodge record book in Massachusetts, that of St. John's Lodge, Boston, was compiled and written in 1751—52, and records events only from July, 1733, when Masonry was established in Massachusetts. The discovered record antedates it two years

## THE STAGE DRIVER'S STORY.

**How General Scott's Life was Saved and How His Driver Twice Escaped Death.**

The traveler of the present day, as he is hurried along by the lightning express, in its buffet cars and palace sleepers, seldom reverts in thought to the time when the stage coach and packet were the only means of communication between distant points. It is rare that one of the real old time stage drivers is met with now-a-days, and when the writer recently ran across Fayette Haskell, of Lockport, N. Y., he felt like a bibliographer over the discovery of some rare volume of "forgotten lore."

Mr. Haskell, although one of the pioneers of stage driving (he formerly ran from Lewistown to Niagara Falls and Buffalo), is hale and hearty and bids fair to live for many years. The strange stories of his early adventures would fill a volume. At one time when going down a mountain near Lewistown with no less a personage than General Scott as a passenger, the brakes gave way and the coach came on the heels of the wheel horses. The only remedy was to whip the leaders to a gallop. Gaining additional momentum with each revolution of the wheels, the coach swayed and pitched down the mountain side and into the streets of Lewistown. Straight ahead at the foot of the steep hill flowed the Niagara river, towards which the four horses dashed, apparently to certain death. Yet the firm hand never relaxed its hold, nor the clear brain its conception, of what must be done in the emergency On dashed the horses until the narrow dock was reached on the river bank, when by a masterly exhibition of nerve and daring, the coach was turned in scarce its own length and the horses brought to a stand still before the pale lookers-on could realize what had occurred A purse was raised by General Scott and presented to Mr Haskell, with high compliments for his skill and bravery.

Notwithstanding all his strength and his robust constitution, the strain of continuous work and exposure proved too much for Mr. Haskell's constitution. The constant jolting of the coach and the necessarily cramped position in which he was obliged to sit, contributed to this end, and at times he was obliged to abandon driving altogether.

Speaking of this period he said.

"I found it almost impossible to sleep at night; my appetite left me entirely and I had a tired feeling which I never knew before, and could not account for"

"Did you give up driving entirely?"

"No I tried to keep up, but it was only with the greatest effort. This state of things continued for nearly twenty years, until last October, when I went all to pieces"

"In what way?"

"Oh, I doubled all up, could not walk without a cane, and was incapable of any effort or exertion. I had a constant desire to urinate both day and night, and although I felt like passing a gallon every ten minutes, only a few drops could escape, and they thick with sediment. Finally it ceased to flow entirely, and I thought death was very near."

"What did you do then?"

"What I should have done long before listened to my wife. Under her advice I began a new treatment"

"And with what result?"

"Wonderful It unstopped the closed passages and what was still more wonderful regulated the flow. The sediment vanished, my appetite returned and I am now well and good for twenty more years wholly through the aid of Warner's Safe Cure, that has done wonders for me as well as for so many others."

Mr Haskell's experience is repeated every day in the lives of thousands of American men and women An unknown evil is undermining the existence of an innumerable number who do not realize the danger they are in until health has entirely departed and death perhaps stares them in the face To neglect such important matters is like drifting in the current of Niagara above the falls

STRANGE SCENE IN A CHURCH.—A strange story is being circulated in Naples of an incident that occurred in the Church of San Maggiore, where some priests of the so-called mission are preaching The preacher of the evening had chosen for his theme "The Terrors of Hell." The church was crowded. Near the pulpit stood a figure of the Madonna. All at once, in the middle of the sermon, the lights went out, and the figure of Madonna disappeared. The priest, striking the desk with an iron chain, cried out: "We are falling into hell! Look, the Madonna has fled! Call on her; call, or woe to us!" The panic was universal, woman fainted, children screamed, and there was a rush to the doors, which were found to be carefully closed. At last the police appeared on the scene and got the doors opened, and the congregation escaped into the open air without injury, beyond a few bruises and the loss of various articles of wearing apparel.

WHERE DID LIFE BEGIN?—In a recent letter, Dr. P. H. Carpenter, of Eton college, mentioned the case of Greenland as an illustration of the manner in which the earth's history is read from fossils, those remains of bygone life which in the middle ages were regarded as "sports of nature."

Fossils of four climates, all warmer than the present icy one, are found in that country. Remains of the oak and maple tell us that the climate was one very similar to that of England to-day, and the coal found lower down shows that something approaching tropical heat prevailed at an earlier period.

The fossils of certain sea creatures appear on the land, and prove that Greenland once lay beneath the sea, and that its water was temperate while the coral obtained still lower down must have grown when the waters were still warmer.

Outside of the public lands only 16 per cent. of the area of the United States is woodland. In Europe it is 28 per cent.


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ABOUT CAMELS.—A writer says "The camel is the most perfect machine on four legs that we have any knowledge of." A sacred treasure, indeed, to the Arab is this "pudding-footed pride of the desert."

The expression on the face of a camel is rather pathetic. His eyes are large and liquid, and above them are deep cavities large enough to hold a hen's egg. The aquiline nose, with long, slanting nostrils that he can close tightly against the sand storms and hot burning winds of the desert, give a very sorrowful expression to the face. The under lip is pouting and puckering, and you are not at all surprised when the poor beast bursts into tears and cries long and loud like a vexed child.

The feet of the Camel are of very singular construction, with a tough, elastic sole, soft and spongy as they fall noiselessly on the earth and spread out under his tottering weight. This form of a foot prevents the animal from sinking in the sand, and he is very sure footed on all sorts of ground.

The average rate of travel for a caravan is between two and three miles an hour, and the camel jogs on, hour after hour, at the same pace, and seems to be almost as fresh at night as in the morning when he started on his travels. The Arabians say of the camel, "Job's beast is a monument of God's mercy."

The camel sheds his hair regularly once a year, and carpets and tent clothes are made from it. it is also woven into cloth. Some of it is exceedingly fine and soft, though it is usually coarse and rough, and is used for making coats for the camel-drivers and huge water bottles, leather sacks, also sandals, ropes and thongs, are made of its skin.

JERE BLACK'S DEVOTION TO SHAKSPEARE.—The late Judge Black was a Shakspearian critic, and nothing grated on his ear more harshly than a misquotation. During the last Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, of which he was a member, the country delegates could scarcely make a speech without dragging in some poetical excerpt, which they usually butchered, and the Judge, who never knew whether he was in or out of order, would interrupt them with corrections, or go to the clerk's desk to see that the lines were printed right. One day there had been an unusual number of mishaps of this kind, and the Judge had secured leave of absence to go home Just before leaving he walked over to George W. Biddle's seat and said "Biddle, I am going away: and if, in my absence, you allow any injustice to be done to the memory of William Shakspeare I will hold you personally responsible."

☞ My daughter was troubled with Heart disease for 5 years, given up by physicians, had sinking spells, constant pain, great swelling over heart extending to left arm, and severe spells of neuralgia extending over entire body, doctors could not help her. Dr Graves' Heart Regulator cured her within 3 mos.—Jas Tilton, Concord, N H. $1 per bottle at druggists.


### TO THE PUBLIC!

A well known Bristol gentleman recently purchased a suit of clothes at our store, and was well satisfied with the quality of the goods and price paid He was agreeably surprised soon afterwards when one of our tailors gave his opinion of the suit, his price being vast double what was actually paid

### ANOTHER!

One of our best citizens was accosted on the street the other by a well dressed salesman of patent bed springs, in speaking of prices the salesman referred to his shoes remarking that they cost him only 8 dollars and has wore them steady for 6 months, saying that the best goods was always the cheapest Judge the man of wards surprise when the gentleman got to tell him that the very shoes on his feet cost only $1 35 at WOOD'S, and has been wearing them every day for a year

### NEXT!

A few unfortunate persons wasted their time and money going to the city to purchase seersucker coats and vests the articles alone costing $5. They were not a bit pleased when they observed the same article exactly on their friends who not only hit the money in their own town, but saved $2 50 by doing so Genuine Seersucker coats and vests for $2 50, think of it! Do you wonder why we do a big business"

Gents all wool suits, $7, boys all wool suits, $2 25 to $7, Gent's dress pants $1 25 to $4, working pants, 60 cents to $1, a little boy's full suit 45 cts, fine dress shirts 55 cents, fine undershirts 20 cents, drawers 25 cents Visit our Store and you won't regret it

### WOOD'S

One Price Cash Clothing Store,

MILL ST, near Wood, Bristol.


### An Ordinance

TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO EXTEND AND FURTHER LAY OUT AND OPEN JEFFERSON AVENUE, IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL, ENACTED INTO AN ORDINANCE ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A D 1883, AND ALSO TO VACATE THE SAID JEFFERSON AVENUE AS LAID OUT AND OPENED BY THE SAID ORDINANCE"

WHEREAS, Upon the 12th day of November, 1883, the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol enacted an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to extend and further lay out and open Jefferson avenue, in the Borough of Bristol"

AND WHEREAS, The said Jefferson avenue as extended and further laid out and opened by the provisions of the said ordinance has never been actually opened

SECTION 1 Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same that the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to extend and further lay out and open Jefferson avenue, in the Borough of Bristol," enacted into an ordinance upon the Twelfth day of November, A D 1883 shall be and the same is hereby repealed

SECTION 2 That Jefferson avenue, in the said Borough of Bristol as extended further laid out and opened by the provisions of the said ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to extend and further lay out and open Jefferson avenue in the Borough of Bristol," enacted into an ordinance upon the 12th day of November, 1883 shall be and the same is hereby vacated

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber of Bristol Borough, this 12th day of May A D 1884
J. WESLEY WRIGHT Burgess
Attest: JESSE O THOMAS, Clerk

### An Ordinance

TO EXTEND AND FURTHER LAY OUT AND OPEN JEFFERSON AVENUE, IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That Jefferson avenue ... laid out and opened, shall be and the same is hereby extended, further laid out and opened as follows Beginning at the northwesterly extremity of the said Jefferson avenue as now laid out and opened, and in the southeasterly side of land of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad Company, thence extending by the same course as the said Jefferson avenue is now laid out and opened, north 27½ degrees west and 75 feet in perpendicular width, crossing said land of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company 96 feet more or less to land of Joshua Peirce thence through said Peirce's land by the same course and same width 413 feet, more or less to the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, thence by the same course and 50 feet in perpendicular width, crossing said Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal 61 14 100 feet to land of Richard Corson, thence through said Corson's land by the same course and last mentioned width, 34 93-100 feet to land of John B Myers, thence through said Myers land by the same course and still the same width, 595 33 100 feet to land of George A. Shoemaker, thence through said land of George A Shoemaker, by the same course and same width 424-17-100 feet to and ending at a point 20 feet distant from the fluent land of Augustus Knight and Phebe T his wife And the said extension of said Jefferson avenue shall be at all times hereafter a public highway and subject to the same regulations as other streets in said Borough of Bristol

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber of Bristol Borough, this 12th day of May, A. D. 1884
J WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess
Attest JESSE O. THOMAS, Clerk


WILLIAM C. PEIRCE,

133 South Third St., Philadelphia.

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FRANK S. MOSS, Bristol.

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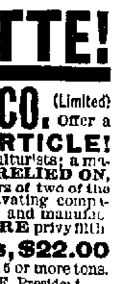

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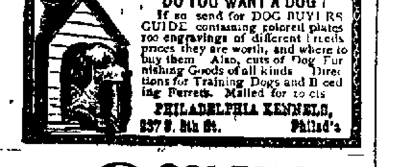


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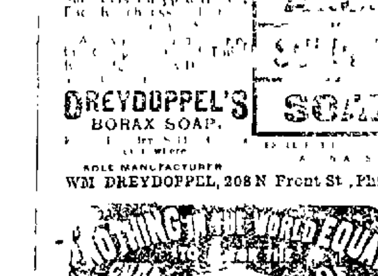


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